The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 346.

POLITICAL.

The Grantites Burn Their Fingers with Rebel Campaign Documents.

Custom House Employes Requested to "Come Down."

Grand Liberal Mass Meeting at Jackson, Mich.

Speech of Senator Morton at Lafayette, Ind.

Renomination of the Hon. S. S. Marshall for Congressman.

A Liberal State Convention Called in Missouri.

Interesting Political News from All Quarters.

THE GRANTITES BURN THEIR FINGERS WITH REBEL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS—CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYES REQUESTED TO "COME DOWN."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Times* makes a queer exhibition of malice to-day, prefacing Jacob Thompson's letter, revealing the Rebel plottings in Canada, with Greeley's letter opposing Lincoln's renomination, and the alleged history of Greeley's peace negotiations, head-lining the whole in the largest type as follows: "The truth at last—The document that Mr. Greeley can't bear to have published—Official report of the Rebel agent whom Greeley went to visit in Canada—How Greeley, in conference with the Rebels, helped the Rebel cause." The *Times*, in effect, charges that Greeley was in alliance with the Canada Rebels, and that he is one of those Northern men who would be ruined if the whole truth was known about the plottings across the border, and attempts to destroy New York and other cities by Greek fire.

The *Tribune* has an article, seemingly from Mr. Greeley's pen, exposing a few of what it terms "The Thousand Untruths in Senator Conkling's Speech." The extract from old *Tribune* files, which says the rebels should, on their return home, find poverty and rags at their firesides, was not, the *Tribune* says, written by Mr. Greeley, who never prompted or approved it, and never saw it until after it was printed. The man who did write it is now one of the most earnest and prominent editorial supporters of Grant in this city.

The *Tribune* also contains the following, in relation to a personal matter: "The New York *Times* justifies its course in sending a spy, who carefully conceals his connection with it, into Mr. Greeley's private grounds, to report and caricature the private conversation of his guests. No reporter was ever invited by Mr. Greeley to Chappaqua, there to labor in his calling, although one or two, who have asked leave to do so, have been told they would be welcome, but not to catechise guests nor report their private conversations. For nearly twenty years Mr. Greeley has spent his Saturdays on his farm, when his engagements elsewhere did not forbid, and has generally sought health and recreation by devoting a part of that day to trimming and thinning his woods. Any friend who chose to do so was at liberty to drop in on him while thus engaged. Of late the number of his visitors had been so large that he has been compelled to forego his weekly exercise. The New York *Times* now gives notice that he can no longer do as he likes at his own home except at the cost of his steps being dogged and his friend's private communication reported by its spies. Mr. Greeley therefore asks to requests his friends who care to visit him at Chappaqua not to do so after the Saturday of this week."

The New York *Journal* has carefully catalogued the politics of the German press of the United States. Eighty-three German papers are for Greeley, thirty for Grant, and one, the Cincinnati *Volks Blatt*, is on the fence.

Clerks and other attaches of the Custom House have been notified that contributions for the campaign are in order. Already one assessment has been levied for procuring Grant and Wilson banners, the amount ranging from three dollars to twenty-five dollars for appraisers and weighers. The assessment for the campaign proper will be levied about September, and will be, on average, 2½ per cent. These assessments, however, are not the only ones. Additional money must be raised for the expenses of Administration candidates for Congress from many districts, and Custom House employes are to be bled therefor. There is much grumbling and dissatisfaction over these demands, but there is no alternative but to submit.

GRAND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION AT JACKSON, MICH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich, July 25.—Pursuant to a call for a Liberal Republican Mass Convention, the delegates from the various counties of Michigan assembled in Jackson to-day. Representatives were present from all the leading counties, nearly all of them having heretofore been leading members of the Republican party. Unfortunately the rainy weather has interfered somewhat with the success of the meeting, but in spite of assertions to the contrary, it has been, in a representative sense, a grand success showing that even in the stronghold of Radicalism there is a feeling among the people which places Michigan among the doubtful States.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Fred. Corlish, Esq., of Detroit. Ex-Governor Austin Blair was elected President of the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, with Hon. Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, as Chairman. It was then ordered that no changes should be made in the State Central Committee, appointed at Cincinnati, and the Executive Committee, chosen at Lansing, till the meeting of a subsequent Convention.

Governor Blair then addressed the Convention. He called attention to the fact that here, in 1854, the first steps were taken looking to the formation of the Republican party. Rejecting as unworthy of our support, the two great parties of the country, one was founded whose cardinal principle was hostility to slavery. He said: "We have reason to rejoice that the principles whose success we then vowed to accomplish are now the law of the land." Calling attention to the fact that Governor Oglesby, a representative supporter of the aims and purposes of Grantism, had recently declared his hostility to State Rights, he (Blair) read from the Republican platform of 1860, showing that the Liberals of to-day stand on that platform, while the followers of Grant had deserted the principles of the party. In closing, he spoke of the merriment among the office-holders caused by the nomination of Greeley. Things have since changed. Despair is now pictured on their faces. His speech was well received.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, the orator of the day, was then introduced. The Senator was greeted with hearty cheers by the vast crowd which had by this time assembled, notwithstanding the threatening rain. Alluding to his former speeches at Jackson, he said that he then asked them to oppose slavery, and he would do so again; but it is now the slavery of party domination that must be put down. After speaking of official corruption and the evils in the way of Civil Service Reform, he proceeded to review, in a masterly manner, the speech of Secretary Boutwell, at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He replied to Boutwell's points *seriatim*, the Secretary's first claim being that the policy of the Administration has been the faithful collection of the revenue. Taking the report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform as a basis for argument, he conclusively proved that in this direction there has been a miserable failure, for, by the testimony of these men, one-fourth of the revenue is lost through fraud. He next gave attention to the Secretary's second claim, viz: the reduction of expenditures. Reading from the reports of Mr. Boutwell, the Register of the Treasury, Secretary Belknap, and Treasurer Spinner, he conclusively proved that in vainly trying to make good their statement, the Secretary had suppressed a portion of the facts, and tortured the remainder. The speaker convinced his audience that the National expenditure had been increased, rather than reduced. He then turned to Boutwell's claim for maintaining and improving the public credit. The speaker here gave an able and searching expose of the flagrant violation of law in negotiating the sale of the new 5-20 per cent bonds. The disgraceful character of the Syndicate was forcibly depicted. The speaker next exposed Mr. Boutwell's fourth heresy that he, Boutwell, is promoting a speedy return to specie payments. Instead of hastening, he retards such resumption. Mr. Trumbull then reviewed the notorious Chorpenning claims and nepotism in Cabinet affairs, not forgetting to mention the example set by their chief Ulysses. Passing from these topics he gave a history of the President's protege at New Orleans, Collector Casey. He, Casey, would probably be in office till the fourth of next March. The Senator bore testimony to the unsullied character of Horace Greeley, the next President.

The speech is regarded as a complete answer to the financial vagaries of Mr. Boutwell. Senator Trumbull's arraignment of the Administration for inefficiency, and as a promoter of official corruption is unanswerable. It will accomplish a good work in Michigan.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech, Hon. Eugene Pringle reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. The resolutions heartily indorse the Cincinnati platform, and pledge an earnest support to Greeley and Brown.

Several gentlemen were then called out, who made stirring speeches, among them being Hon. Jacob Ferris, of Grand Rapids, Hon. Randolph Strickland, Hon. J. F. Driggs, and Colonel M. Reynolds.

The Convention then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, Hon. Whitney Jones, of Hillsdale, was elected Chairman of the Committee. It was ordered that a State Convention be called to meet at Grand Rapids, on the 22d of August, at which time nominations are to be made for State officers.

The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here to-day. A resolution was passed, calling the Convention for August 22, at Grand Rapids. At that time the same policy will undoubtedly be pursued as was instituted in the State Conventions of Illinois.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 25.—A severe storm of rain prevented the meeting to hear Senator Morton from being held in the Court House, and drove them to Lafayette Hall, which was crowded. Senator Morton said the country was enjoying a general prosperity under a wise Administration, which was assailed by scarce anything except personal attacks, not by any proposition of better measures of Government. These attacks were mostly made by men who were distinguished only as talkers, not as doers. A man who has always succeeded may be called a fool, but he is preferable to speech-makers, who have been failures as Generals and statesmen. He recounted the leading measures of the Government, and their effect on the business interests of the country. Replying to Mr. Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis, last Saturday, he said Mr. Hendricks made the astounding declaration that he had been in favor of the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and charged me with having misrepresented him upon this subject. He said that I had known all the while that, during the first month of the war, he made a brief publication of his views, in which he said that he regarded it as the duty of citizens to respect and maintain the National authority, and give it an honest and earnest support during the continuance of war, until, in the providence of God, it might be brought to an honorable conclusion. He did not undertake to quote a sentence from this document, nor tell where it could be found, nor give any description of it by which anybody could hunt it up. I must confess that I have no knowledge of it, and am surprised to hear of its existence. If he published such a sentiment during the first month of the war, it has escaped everybody's recollection, and was not repeated by him at any subsequent period during the war or for years afterwards. Mr. Hendricks made many speeches during the war, and, so far as known, he did not, in any one of them, advocate the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion and maintenance of the Union by force of arms. On the contrary, his speeches were devoted to condemnation of the Government and criticism of every war measure, and it must be said that he spared no argument that could possibly contribute to make volunteering unpopular and conscription necessary; and, when conscription came, he denounced it as unconstitutional, tyrannical, and wicked. When Mr. Hendricks claims that he was a War Democrat, he trifles with public intelligence and the recollections of men; contradicts recorded evidence of his opinions; and astonishes his most intimate friends. He owed his election to the United States Senate, by the treasonable legislature of 1863, to the fact that he was a recognized enemy of the war, and had more power and influence than anybody else to cripple the Administration in its prosecution. He says, as an evidence that he supported the war in 1863, that he voted for the Army Appropriation bill. In regard to this, I can say, that at that time his vote for it in the Senate was not necessary, and it would have required more political courage than Mr. Hendricks generally has credit for, to have given a vote in Congress against appropriation for the army, and think his friends and mine will agree with me that this is the first time they ever heard of that vote, and that he has never boasted of it before. Several weeks ago, Mr. Hendricks, in accepting his nomination for Governor, announced that he had turned his back upon the past forever, and looked only to the future, but he seems now to be not satisfied with turning his back upon the past, but he is attempting to reverse the past to obliterate his anti-war record, and appear in the interesting character of a War Democrat, whose labors were crowned with success in the suppression of the Rebellion; all of which will be received with surprise, and perhaps indignation, by old friends—the Sons of Liberty. Another statement in his speech must have severely taxed the credulity and recollection of his friends, and for fear I shall be suspected of misrepresenting him I will quote the passage. Speaking of myself he said: "In a more recent speech he has called my sincerity in question, in that I said I had turned my back upon the past. We stand in the present, and only look to the future. No fair-minded man understands this language as a desertion of the convictions of right, or an abandonment of essential principles. This I may illustrate. I opposed the amendments to the Constitution, for I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and until the passions excited thereby have cooled, the public mind is not in a proper condition to safely change the foundations and frame work of the Government. Mr. Hendricks gave the country to understand that he opposed the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, only because he thought it was a bad time to attempt to amend the Constitution during a civil war, and while the passions were excited. Not that he had any objections to the amendments themselves. This pretension is like other attempts to appear in the character of a War Democrat. It is perfectly notorious that Mr. Hendricks voted against and opposed the Thirteenth Amendment because he was opposed to the abolition of slavery, not because of the time when the Amendment was brought forward. It is perfectly notorious that he voted against and fought at every step, the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, bitterly denouncing every provision of it as subversive of the spirit and genius of our institutions. It is also notorious that he voted against the Fifteenth Amendment, denouncing negro suffrage and political equality, in their consequences as immoral and destructive of our institutions. It was because of the horror he entertained of the dreadful consequences that he advised the Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana twice to resign in order to prevent the ratification of the amendments. I have no objections to Mr. Hendricks changing his opinions in regard to the war and the amendments, and everything else, and turning his back upon the past, but when he undertakes to reverse the history of the times and appears in a character which belongs to others, he places those with whom he was then in conflict in a false position. He and I were in political conflict during the war, and if he was in favor of its prosecution I must have been against it; and the next step for him to take, logically, will be to assert that I was opposed to the war and doing all in my power to aid the rebellion to success, while he was in favor of it and his efforts were finally crowned with victory. Senator Morton read from Mr. Greeley's acceptance speech the declaration he was no less a Republican, and they no less Democrats than ever, and then read Greeley's past opinions of the vice, ignorance, and corruption of Democrats, and to what he meant by saying they were no less Democrats. The rebel Semmes had just written a letter to a friend that he had not gone to Greeley, but Greeley had come to the Captain of the Alabama, which was true. Southern Democrats are the same, and now only resort to a strategy to divide the Republican party. If it takes Democrats only days to abandon the principles of their whole history and profess to believe a Republican platform, how long will it take them, if they get into power, to abandon these new pretensions of principle? The plank in the Cincinnati platform, upon which this contest is really fought in the South, is, that of non-interference by the General Government in the affairs of the State, which is understood to mean that the Administration shall stand neutral between the Southern Democrats and the colored people, and not execute the Ku-Klux law, or enforce the amendments or legislation carrying them out. Horace Greeley was not content with urging the Ku-Klux law in his newspaper, when it was pending, but came to Washington and used his personal influence with members of Congress. He has now given a pledge, which is understood by this great body of his supporters to mean that that law shall not be enforced. If the Democrats come into power, under whatever name, the party in the South will not voluntarily tax themselves to pension our soldiers unless theirs are placed on the same footing, and they understand that Horace Greeley will be for that. They will not tax themselves to pay the interest on the war debt unless they are paid for their slaves. The inventories and evidence of slave property have been preserved, to be ready for the occasion. Why did the South press his nomination? He argued in 1860, and in 1861, for secession, calling it an inalienable right. In 1864, just in the last great struggle, he proposed paying them $400,000,000 for their slaves. He went to Richmond to bail Jeff Davis when his aid was not necessary. Speaking of Mr. Sumner's course, Mr. Morton said the Republican party does not belong to anybody. It is greater than its leaders, and could replace any or all of them at will. It has often done so. Mr. Seward, who was called its founder, tried to transfer it to Mr. Johnson, but only destroyed himself. Mr. Chase sacrificed a great name and influence trying to unite a portion of it with the Democrats, in a plan to elect himself President. Mr. Sumner has fallen out with the President, and, thinking he is the father of the Republican party, he would, to gratify his feelings, kill it. He is a great whale in the party, but against it he is shaven and shorn. Mr. Schurz made a speech, on Monday, in St. Louis, which contains some statements that I deeply regretted to read. It is possible that two men may have told him that he could have patronage if he would vote for the San Domingo Annexation bill; they were never authorized to make such an offer. I feel authorized to pronounce it utterly false. It is wholly unlike him. I have had a good opportunity to know General Grant for ten years. It is contrary to his character to conciliate any man by any offer of any kind, even legitimate. The fact is, that he is considered at fault by many who are his friends, because he will not conciliate. Mr. Schurz reads a vague extract from a letter which remains anonymous. The President has denied the whole statement. Why did not Mr. Schurz name the men? This is a specimen of the style of personal attacks in which this campaign is carried on. Mr. Morton continued to speak for two hours and five minutes.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 25.—The Liberals of this county met in convention, this forenoon, and put in nomination a full county ticket, which they will, in the face of large Republican majorities heretofore, strive hard to elect. In the afternoon Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, candidate for Governor, addressed a mass meeting in the court room, which is a large one, and which was crowded to its full capacity, hundreds going away unable to gain admittance. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted with loud and prolonged applause. He spoke of Greeley as an individual whose success as a business man and editor is known and respected throughout the world. Of Brown as a Republican, who, when Democrats were disfranchised in Missouri, when free institutions were lying prostrate, with Carl Schurz stepped forward to restore them. He spoke of the Cincinnati Platform as being one that Democrats and Republicans could alike stand upon without dishonor, and Greeley being the representative of that platform, he supported him thoroughly and with all his power. He considered Grant and his Administration, and the platform he stood upon as not reflecting that Administration, it is rather a satire. Grant's administration has been cold and selfish, and in the interest and controlled by rings corrupt and selfish as himself.

Mr. Hendricks was followed by Hon James B. Ryan, the present State Treasurer and candidate for re-election, who made a most admirable speech, showing the State finances as compared with the last Republican administration and the present Democratic one; showing the saving of thousands of dollars in every department of the State Government.

In the evening the same gentlemen addressed an unusually large out-door meeting from the Court House steps, which was mainly composed of citizens of South Bend, the mechanics from the factories turning out in large numbers to hear them. Ryan led off, and while he was speaking a large delegation from Niles came up, headed by a brass band, they having come over by special train. Though statistics are rather dry, yet he was listened to with deep interest.

Mr. Hendricks followed in a speech of about fifty minutes, and was frequently applauded.

A gentleman by the name of Mussy, from Niles, made a few remarks, and was followed by Dr. J. A. Hendricks, the Liberal candidate for Congress of this District. He had never been a strong Grant man for the reason that the Republican party had stolen him from the Democrats, and now he thought he should retire, and he would do all he could to help him to do so.

The meeting closed with three cheers for Greeley and Brown, who had before been vehemently cheered a number of times. The Liberals are feeling confident, and the leaders are expressing themselves with much certainty of the result in both October and November. Verily the watch-fires are lighted.

LIBERAL NOMINATION IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, Ill., July 25.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Convention for this District met here to-day. The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p.m., by Louis M. Babcock, member of the State Central Committee for the District. Judge Duff, of Livingston County, was elected permanent Chairman, and Louis M. Babcock permanent Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one member from each County, was appointed, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati May 3, and subsequently at Baltimore, declaring in favor of Civil Service Reform, universal amnesty, and the equality of all men before the law, and that we welcome Horace Greeley to the interpretation of that platform, as expressed in his letter of acceptance, as the outspoken sentiments of a true statesman and and an honest man, embracing the true issues of the Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that we are opposed to the present prohibitory tariff as operating against the interests of trade, in favor of gigantic monopolies, and that our candidate for Congress, if elected, be hereby instructed to use his endeavor to secure a reform of this system.

Resolved, That the present law of Congress granting a homestead to soldiers and sailors who shall actually occupy and cultivate the land makes an unjust discrimination against the wounded, the widows and children of deceased soldiers who are unable to move on the public domain and make an actual settlement thereon; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of an act of Congress granting a land warrant of one hundred acres to our wounded soldiers and sailors, and to the widows of those deceased without actual occupancy.

Resolved, That we invite all who agree with us in these principles to unite with us in the support of Liberal candidates in this campaign, believing that in their election depends the successful accomplishment of the objects set forth.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidate for Congress. Judge George O. Barnes of Marshall; A. C. Harding, of Livingston; Emery Cobb, of Kankakee; Hon. A. M. Coran, of Woodford, and G. M. Bane, of Marshall, were the candidates. George O. Barnes was nominated on the third ballot, and the nomination made unanimous amid great enthusiasm; and A. J. Alexander, of Iroquois, was unanimously nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization by acclamation.

Judge Barnes is a Liberal Republican, and Mr. Alexander a Democrat. The ticket is an excellent and strong one.

The following Congressional Committee for the ensuing year was selected: Asa B. Roff, Iroquois; J. J. Simonds, Ford; D. C. Taylor, Kankakee; J. Duff, of Livingston; A. M. Coran, Woodford.

The Convention was very large and harmonious, about 400 delegates being present, all of whom were in excellent spirits and sanguine of success.

Reports from all parts of the district are very favorable to the State and National ticket. The Liberal movement is sweeping everything before it.

A Senatorial and Representative Convention for the Sixteenth District is now in session, a report of which will be sent to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The Third District Republican Convention at Loveland, to-day, nominated John Q. Smith, of Clinton County, for Congress.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—The Republican Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District, held at Coshocton to-day, unanimously nominated Lucius P. Marsh, of Muskingum, for Congress, and Isaac Smucker, of Licking, for Elector. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and National Platform, and candidates.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—The Republican Congressional Convention, which assembled in this city to-day, nominated General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams County, for Congressman, on the fourth ballot. The other candidates were George E. Haynes, of Lucas, and M. R. Brailey, of Fulton County.

RENOMINATION OF HON. S. S. MARSHALL FOR CONGRESS.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., July 25.—At the Democratic Convention, of the Nineteenth Congressional District, held here to-day, Judge S. S. Marshall was renominated for Congress on the first ballot, and A. K. McCabe was nominated for member of the Board of Equalization. All the counties in the District were represented, and the delegates are enthusiastic for Greeley and Brown. Judge Marshall accepted the nomination in one of his happiest and most forcible speeches. His election by a largely increased majority is assured.

THE IRRECONCILABLES IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Blanton Duncan, M. M. Pomeroy, Senator Bayard, of New Jersey, Van Allen, of New York, and others, leaders of the straight-out Democratic movement, held a private conference at the New York Hotel this afternoon to constitute an organization throughout the United States. They report enthusiastic responses from all quarters to the call for the September Louisville Convention, and say that full delegations from all the States will be in attendance.

A LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION TO MEET IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Liberal State Central Committee to-day called a Liberal State Convention to meet at Jefferson City on the 21st of August, at the same time and place as the Democratic State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 25.—Hon. J. B. Drayer, of Henry County, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 25.—George W. McCrary (Republican) was nominated for Congress by acclamation in the Convention of the First District of Iowa, now in session here.

CAIRO, Ill., July 25.—At the Republican Convention, held at Anna to-day, M. J. Inscoe, of Union County, received the nomination for the Legislature from the Eighteenth District, and Ben L. Wiley for State Senator—both unanimously.

FORT WAYNE, July 25.—Republicans in this county have become demoralized by the withdrawal of their nominee for Sheriff, Colonel Chas. Solenger, who refuses to support the Republican ticket, and will go strong for Greeley and Brown. Colonel Solenger's action in this matter will influence a large number of already disaffected Grantites in this county, and his refusal to accept the nomination virtually throws the field open for the Democratic ticket.

POLO, Ill., July 25.—The Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention placed in the field for a second term H. C. Burchard. For State Board of Equalization, E. B. Warner was nominated.

CAIRO, Ill., July 25.—The nominations at the Republican Convention at Anna, to-day, were as follows: For Congress from the Eighteenth District, Isaac Clements, of Jackson County; for member of the State Board of Equalization, Dr. McMasters, of Randolph; for State Senator, Ben. L. Wiley; for Representative, M. J. Insore.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—A Grant and Wilson Club was organized to-night with Hon. William Dennison as President, who will accept the position in a public speech within the next two weeks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—The Republican Wigwam was dedicated here to-night with music, torch-light procession, and cannon firing. The Wigwam, which seats 1,200 persons, was densely crowded, many ladies being among the audience. It had been intended that Hon. S. T. Logan should make the dedicatory speech, but he was unwell and was unable to attend. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. George Brant, colored, after which an original ode, composed by George Sanders, was read. H. G. Fitzhugh, architect of the building, then spoke of the progress of the structure, to the great satisfaction of the audience. Hon. J. L. Beveridge made a long speech.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 25.—A grand Greeley ratification meeting was held here this evening. Union Hall was packed to suffocation, and one-half the people were not able to get admission. One thousand names were signed to a Greeley Club, and over three hundred of them are Republicans. The speeches were by Hon. Jacob Butler, J. P. Stibbets, and J. P. Irish.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 25.—It is authoritatively stated by the Saginaw *Courier*, to-day, that Judge Sutherland, present Representative in Congress, will not take a renomination.

Auditor General Humphrey has withdrawn from Congress for the Republican nomination for Governor.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 25.—The First District Democratic Convention to-day nominated W. Clifford for Congress and L. T. Moore for Presidential Elector. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention were indorsed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25.—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, in this city, to-day, White was withdrawn as Congressman-at-Large, leaving two vacancies, which were filled by the nomination of G. W. Scofield and Charles Albright. W. D. Forten, colored, was nominated as Elector-at-Large. Dr. Freeman, of the Tenth Congressional District, has resigned from the Electoral ticket, and W. J. Colgrave elected in his place.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—At the adjourned convention of the perverse wing of the Republican party, to-day, Hon. John W. Le Barnes was nominated for delegate to represent the District of Columbia in Congress, Colonel N. G. Ordway having positively declined the nomination.

STANLEY'S TALE.

Letters Alleged to Have Been Written by Dr. Livingstone to James Gordon Bennett.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald* received by cable to-night the following letters from Dr. Livingstone, directed to James Gordon Bennett, which reached London in the Stanley Mail.

UJIJI, ON TOGOIKA, COAST OF AFRICA, November, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: It is generally somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen, it feels so much like addressing an abstract idea, but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this region, takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home. If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me, you will easily perceive I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji after a trip of between four hundred and five hundred miles, beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated, and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves, sent to me from Zanzibar instead of men. The sore heart, made still sorer by the woeful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man, reacted and told on my bodily frame, and depressed it beyond measure. I thought I was dying on my feet. It is not too much to say that I made almost every step of the weary sultry way in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere ruckle of bones. There I found some five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods which I had ordered from Zanzibar, had unaccountably been entrusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem sailor who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling the remainder for slaves and ivory for himself. He had "divined" on the Koran, and found I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyana, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods his drunken appetite had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well, from men who had seen me, that I was alive and waiting for the goods and men, but as for morality he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law except that of the dagger and musket, I had to sit in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter clothing and beads, which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extremity. The near prospect of beggary among the Ujijians made me miserable. I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambesi, said he was tempted to despair, on breaking a photograph of his wife. We could have no success after that. Afterward the idea of despair had to me such a strong smack of indicrousness, that it was out of the question.

Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of English visitors reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, but neither priest, Levite, nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet a good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out, "An Englishman coming. I see him," and off he darted to meet him. The American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of the caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger. I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we Islanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was, indeed, overwhelming, and I said in my soul, "Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours." The news Stanley had to tell me was thrilling. Weighty political changes on the Continent, the success of the Atlantic cables, election of General Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years, save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and *Punch*, of 1868. My appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging despatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and the information that the British Government had kindly sent a thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival, I was not aware of any pecuniary aid, and I came unsustained, but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheered by letter, I have stuck to the task which my friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, set me to with John Bull tenacity believing that all would come right at last. The watershed of South Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length, the fountains thereon are almost innumerable, that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile Valley, which begins in 10 degrees and extends to 10 degrees south latitude. It was long ere the light dawned on the ancient problem, and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran. We drank our fill and let the rest run by. The Portuguese who visited Cazembe and asked for stones, and I heard nothing else. I asked about the waters, questions and cross questions, until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with "Hydrocephalus." My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down the rough country of cannibals called Manyuema, or shortly Manyema. This line of drainage has four lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad and never can be reached at any point or at any time of the year. Two western drains, the Lupira, and Bartle Frere river, flow into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great river Lomamie flows through Lake Lincoln into it, too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile, on which the Paitherick traded. Now I know about 600 miles of the watershed, and, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole, for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains rise from the earthen mound, and the last of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river. Two of these run north to Egypt, Lupira and Lomame, and two run south into Inner Ethiopia, as the Liamba, or Upper Zambesi, and Kafueze. These are not sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva. In the city of Sais to Herodotus. I have heard of them so often at great distances off that I can but doubt of their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery. Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way instead of four months. I must go where they are at your expense, ere I can put the natural completion to my work, and if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the East coast slave trade I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together.

Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever, lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted as with a curse from above in order that slavery and the privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed; and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time, when Africa will become another India to Portuguese slavers.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am thankfully yours, DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Steamboat Explosion.

OMAHA, July 25.—The steamer Mud-Hen exploded as she was leaving the dock at Bellevue, Neb., at 7 o'clock this morning. The boat is reported as blown entirely to pieces down to the hull. She was loaded with oats from Brownsville to Omaha. Only one man was seriously injured, and it is thought he will recover.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Cattle active and ½c higher; very best on sale to day, 6@7c; that generally rated as first quality, 5@6c; medium or good fair quality, 4½@5c. Receipts, 879; sales, 855.

Hogs—In good demand; moderate supply and ½c higher; 6½@7c. Receipts, 7,509.

Sheep—In light supply and good demand. Prices ½c higher; 4@6c. Receipts, 1,268.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department is closed to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk Potter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—Harlow W. Chittenden, ex-General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, died last night.

Billiards.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A game of billiards, French caroms, five hundred points up, for $500, was played to-night, between Maurice Daly, of this city, and John Deery, of California. Daly won the game, Deery having 356. Number of innings, 128. Daly's average, 4. Largest score, 66, made by Daly.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Reports from Oconto, Wis., state that the saw mills will probably be compelled to shut down on account of low water and scarcity of logs.

—Rear Admiral Joseph Langman, lately commanding the South American fleet, has been placed on the retired list, and Commodore Alex. N. Pennock, now commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, has been promoted, in consequence, to the grade of Rear Admiral.

—In a heavy rain and thunder storm, yesterday afternoon, a daughter of Peter Bishop, of Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, was struck with lightning and instantly killed.

—A Des Moines dispatch says: About one-half of the wheat and oats in this county is cut and shocked. Wheat, oats, and barley will yield excellently. Harvest wages range from $1.50 to $2 per day.

—A young man, named Edwin Clontier, was instantly killed at Detroit, Tuesday, by being caught in some shafting and pounded to death.

—The Postmaster General has ordered daily mail service upon the Kansas Central Railway, from Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of 25 miles, from Aug. 1. Also, upon the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, from Lafayette to St. Ann, Ind., a distance of 47 miles, to commence at the same time.

—The census of the population is terminated in Paris. A diminution is shown since 1866 of about 6,000 inhabitant,—an insignificant number in comparison to the total of 1,800,000.

FOREIGN.

Catacazy Dismissed from the Russian Diplomatic Service.

Death of President Juarez, of Mexico, Confirmed.

Honors to His Memory Participated in by the Insurgents.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes an Imperial decree dismissing Catacazy from the diplomatic service of the Empire. The *Journal* states that the publication of his pamphlet concerning Secretary Fish was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special despatch from Matamoras, Mexico, confirms the death of President Juarez, of apoplexy.

It is rumored that Rocha has been defeated at Salinas, six leagues from Monterey.

Martinez is reported to have occupied San Luis Potosi on the 14th, without resistance.

The State of Guadalajara has pronounced against Governor Corona, who was driven out by the people.

The state of siege at Matamoras is raised. Four Americans, who left yesterday in a private conveyance for Monterey, were robbed within ten leagues of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The report that Lozada, of Tepic, is in arms against the Mexican Government, at the head of ten thousand men, is wholly unfounded. While amusing himself killing fish with giant powder, a cartridge exploded, blowing his hand to fragments, and destroying one eye. All quiet at Tepic.

The men shot at Mazatlan were revolted conscripts. The work on the Guaymas & Tuscan Railroad will be commenced as soon as United States Consul Willard returns from the City of Mexico to Guaymas, with Juarez's signature to the concession.

MATAMORAS, July 25.—The public offices and places of business throughout the city were closed to-day, the National and Consular flags displayed at half-mast, and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the Republic, and unite in the public demonstration of respect to his memory.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 25.—Three Communists, convicted of participating in the massacre of hostages in the Rue Haxo, were shot at Satory to-day. One of the men, when brought to the place of execution, shouted "*A bas la Commune!*" The other two cried "*Vive la Commune!*"

MOVILLE, July 25.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

PARIS, July 25.—The coal miners at De Main, in the Department du Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack, to-day, upon a detachment of troops which has been sent to that place to preserve the peace. The troops were compelled to fire upon the assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

The Government authorities have seized a quantity of arms near the Spanish frontier, which,—it is believed, are intended for use by the insurrectionists against the Government of King Amadeus.

Duke De Guise, son of the Duke De Aumale, died to day of scarlet fever. He was born at Twickenham, England, on the 5th of January, 1854.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by the strikers of the City of Auzin, department of the Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by the troops without casualties. Reinforcements of troops have arrived from Paris, with tents and provisions as if for a lengthy stay. Theirs has written the Prefects of the departments, as well as to the Commanding Generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order.

The disturbances at Auzin were nevertheless resumed this a. m., and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers. Otherwise the Department of the Nord, as well as the entire Department of the Somme, are undisturbed, and the men have made no demands on the employers.

The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be due to members of the International Society of Belgium.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal re-assembled in the Hotel De Ville at half past 12 o'clock this afternoon, and, after remaining in session four hours, adjourned to Monday next. The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the Tribunal is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of to-day can be ascertained.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25.—King Amadeus arrived at Santander yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. The town was gaily decorated and the streets were filled with immense crowds. The King goes to Ferrol, Corruna, Bilboa, San Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Zairrilla, and then returns to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 25.—The fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Portugal was celebrated here to day with appropriate festivities.

CANADA.

TORONTO, July 25.—Advices from Fort Garry say the Indian Commissioner Simpson is unable to make a treaty with the Indians. The Indians, of whom 2,000 are present, neither entertain nor suggest any proposition. The Indians propose to stop mining operations, and trouble is apprehended unless a military force is provided.

Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen in Ireland, arrived here last night. This morning an immense procession, numbering 1,000 Orangemen, of this city and the neighboring towns, accompanied him through the city to the Park, where addresses were presented and speeches made.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 24.—General Riequelme telegraphs the report of an engagement of the Government troops with the nineteen remaining members of Fannie expedition. Ten of the filibusters were killed, four captured (and who were subsequently executed). Five, who escaped, are likely to die of hunger. Several stand of arms and a flag were captured.

Importations of Chinamen continue. Two vessels arrived last week.

Captain Alama has captured Augustin Aguero, the Revolutionary Quartermaster General.

KENTUCKY.

The Robertson Scandal.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Considerable excitement has existed here for a day or two over the outrageous conduct of Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, a prominent Presbyterian minister. He left the city last week, stating he was going to Toledo to arrange for the arrival of his wife, who had been visiting her father at Xenia, Ohio. He was next seen in Chicago, in company with an unknown woman, with whom he started for Louisville, both occupying the same berth in a sleeping car. Arriving here, the woman was driven to a house in the lower part of the city, while Robertson went to his residence, remaining a day or two. The woman returned to Chicago, accompanied by her paramour as far as Franklin, Ind., where he left the train. Robertson was drunk when he left Chicago, and on Friday, when he placed the woman on the train at the depot here was very much intoxicated. When exposure was threatened, Robertson left the city, and his whereabouts is unknown. He was formerly stationed at Springfield, Ill., and Troy, N. Y.

THE FAR WEST.

Murderess Bailed—Suit Decided—The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Mrs. McKinney, a young married woman, who shot William Cumming dead at Petaluma, for slandering her, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

Carruther's suit, involving the title to a large portion of Portland, Oregon, was decided for the plaintiffs.

Letters from Camp McDowell, Arizona, say that delegations of the Tonto Pinal, Cayotera Apaches, and Apaches Najaves have come into that post with professions of peace, but as they represented only a portion of the tribes, who number over a thousand warriors, and were evidently impelled by the movements of the troops under General Crook, they were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms, and agree to remain on the reservation. They could not expect to repeat the dodge of showing the white flag, retaining their arms, drawing rations, and return to the warpath when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

MISSOURI.

A Thieving Clerk—Arrested for Embezzlement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—H. A. Bomberger, a clerk with Bemis, Brown & Co., left here about the middle of June, taking some $300 in money and draft for $600 belonging to the firm. The draft was cashed by H. Dragz, importer of jewelry, New York. Bomberger was arrested in Philadelphia to-day, and an officer will leave to-morrow to bring him back.

Charles Malt, agent of the Keokuk Packet Company, was arrested to-day for embezzlement.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head, making the supply for the week thus far, 5,899 head, against 4,012 the same time last week. No receipts of any importance, and the falling off is almost without precedent. Only one car is reported to have arrived this morning. The yards are bare of stock, and operations are not sufficient to make a quotable market. The only sales were 18 Ohio steers, averaging 11½ cwt, at $6.85; 24 Missouri steers, averaging 1,120, at $5.85; 39 Michigan steers, averaging 1,040 at $4.87½; 59 Canada steers, averaging 1,012, at $4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head, making the supply for the week thus far 9,400, against 13,700 the same time last week. The market opened slightly depressed for Canada stock; Western unchanged. Sales 758 Canada lambs, ranging from [illegible], at [illegible]; 280 Ohio sheep, ranging from 87 to 101, at $4.00@4.70; 55 Ohio lambs, av 50, [illegible]; 102 Michigan sheep, av 87, at [illegible].

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300 head, making the supply for the week 11,800 against 13,700 the same time last week. Prices nominal at $4.60@4.75.

WISCONSIN.

State Convention of Methodists—Receipts of School Money.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 25.—In the Methodist State Convention last night, an essay was read by Rev. H. Gilliland, of Talesville University, on the relation of Methodism to Education, claiming that it had been its friend in the past, and was in the present. He urged the bringing of the Christian influence to bear from the common school to the college.

Rev. Samuel Fallows gave a very able address on ministerial education, which, he maintained, should be thorough and liberal, though, for lack of men thus educated, the Church had been obliged to employ others. He urged ministers to keep cultivating their talents, and keep up with the times in science and literature.

This morning, Dr. Steele, President of Lawrence University, read a paper on "The College and the Church," forcibly advocating the importance of inducing the largest possible number of young men to procure a liberal education under Christian influence. Quite an animated talk on the subject followed, participated in by President Twombly, Revs. Benedict, Brunson, Steners, Tilton, and others, the chief point at issue being as to the centralization of efforts on a few large institutions or building up many smaller ones, the former being the policy most favored, while the importance of securing feeders to the colleges was urged.

Rev. J. P. Roe urged the duty of systematic benevolence toward Church enterprises and the Church festival system. Rev. D. W. D. Couch followed on the same topic, with especial reference to the building of a Methodist Church at the Capital, toward which some $14,000 had been pledged.

Rev. H. C. Tilton read a paper on the political duties of religious men. He maintained that this was a Christian Government, and quoted history to show that its people were a Christian people. The Constitution needed no amendment recognizing God. He urged the duty of Christian men to interest themselves in politics, to participate in the primary meetings, to use every effort to preserve the purity of our institutions and the election of high-minded men to office.

Dr. W. G. Miller read an able paper on denominational literature, giving a historical review, recommending the consolidation of Church papers and publishing houses.

A number of resolutions were adopted affirming the object of Methodism to be the spreading of Christian holiness over all lands; expressing willingness to grant others all rights claimed for themselves; and a determination to discharge all the duties of citizens; affirming the Bible and Sabbath necessary to the maintenance of private and public morals; denouncing the exclusion of the Bible from the schools, and violations of the Sabbath; declaring that educational institutions must be sustained, and the higher ones will be endowed and filled with earnest students; pronouncing in favor of laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and of temperance men; indorsing the voting in Liquor Responsibility law of last winter; and urging the improvement of Methodist Sabbath School instruction.

The Convention closes with a Temperance meeting to-night. Many went home to-day.

The Governor has received from the United States Treasury, for the State School Fund, $20,760, being 5 per cent of the public lands sold in the State during 1871.

MINNESOTA.

Excitement Over the Lynching of Two Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—The reported Indian trouble at Brainard, caused by the hanging of the murderers of Miss McArthur, created considerable excitement in this city to-day. Early this morning a body of National Guard, numbering seventy-five, started in a train for the seat of war. Reports this afternoon show that the scare was totally without reason. Special despatches say that only a few Indians came into Brainard and they came to sell blueberries. Superintendent Mead, of the Northern Pacific Road, telegraphs that everything is quiet as usual. Governor Austin has accordingly ordered the greater part of the troops to return, only twenty-five being sent to Brainard to satisfy timid people.

The mob that hung the Indians on Tuesday numbered about one thousand. They bound the Sheriff, then broke the jail open and took the Indians to a tree on the principal street. One was strung up at once. The second was pulled up, but got his hands loose and clung to the body swinging by his side. Some one ran and shouted Indians, and a volley was immediately fired, riddling the suspended man with bullets. The crowd then dispersed, leaving the bodies hanging on the tree all night.

OHIO.

State Printing Contracts Awarded—The Turf.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—Bids for the State printing were opened to-day. There were four bids in all for work in the various departments. Nevins & Myers, of this city, were awarded contracts for all work done in the English language, the price for composition being 64¼ cents per thousand ems, or more than double last year's price. The bid for press work is 35½ cents per token against 24¼ cents two years ago. The contract for printing in the German language was awarded to Lewis Heinmiller at 40 cents for composition and 30 cents per token for press work, and 89 cents per thousand words for translating.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—The trotting race at the Buckeye Grounds, to-morrow, between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, is exciting much interest. Other horses that will trot are Jay Gould, Tom Young, Tom Stevens, Billy Haskins.

TENNESSEE.

Returned to His Home—Post Office Thieves Released on Bail.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—Samuel J. Little, who has been missing since the early part of May, when he went to the Cincinnati Convention, arrived here to-night, accompanied by his wife. He was found in New York in a state of mental hallucination.

W. T. Hill, arrested on a charge of purloining from the Post Office valuable letters belonging to the Southern Methodist Publishing House was, to-day, released on bail.

Samuel B. Clarke, night clerk in the Post Office, caught in the act of opening registered letters, was also bailed. Both parties admit their guilt. Clarke confesses that he got some $800 by opening letters.

MARRIED.

SHERMAN—GRAY—July 24, in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, Fred J. Sherman, of Chicago, and Hattie E., youngest daughter of John Gray, Esq., of Jefferson, Cook County. No cards.

FOLEY—BROWN—On the 23d inst. at the Ada Street M. E. Church, by Rev. T. R. Strobridge, Samuel Foley and Mrs. Margaret E. Brown, both of this city.

WEYROUGH—WELLS—In this city, July 22, by Rev Dr. Stowell, Philip Weyrough and Nettie Wells, all of Chicago.

PHILLIPS—WHITTEN—In this city July 12, by the Rev. A. Gadsley, Allen W. Phillips, M. D., and Miss E. Marion Whitten, daughter of Nathan Whitten, of Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

MYRICK—In this city, July 25, Charles E. Myrick, aged 32 years.

The remains will be taken to Louisville, Ky., for interment.

☞ Louisville and Henderson, Ky., papers please copy.

QUINN—In this city, July 25, Ellen A., daughter of James and Kate Quinn, aged 9 months and 4 days. Funeral from 91 South Jefferson-st., to-day (26th) at 1 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS—On Thursday, the 25th inst., Elizabeth Thomas, widow of the late Robert Thomas, aged 62 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 48 South Union-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

ATWOOD—July 25 Lizzie Ferrin, youngest daughter of Elizabeth and Daniel Atwood.

Funeral Saturday, at 11 a. m., at 1040 Indiana-av.

COTTON—In this city, July 25, Nellie V., daughter of Ben and Nellie Cotton, aged 4 weeks.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Regular convocation this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. M. E. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED,

By a young, active business man; large acquaintance in the city and undoubted energy; wants to change his present position with another as bookkeeper or salesman or the like. Possessing some thousand dollars in cash, he would otherwise like to invest the same as partner in a well paying business. Best references given and expected. Address Z L, care of Jos. Kaufmann, 24 South Canal-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

COAL.

Wilmington Coal delivered for $4 50 per ton; best Soft Coal $7.50. Address P 87, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as Bartels & Liermann is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. H. Bartels, who continues the business in association with Wm. Horn, under the new firm BARTELS & HORN, is authorized to settle and collect all accounts with the old firm of Bartels and Liermann.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of F. E. Bostler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. E. Bostler being the successor will pay and collect all bills, at the old stand, 450 State-st., corner Polk. F. E. BOSTLER. F. SWIRHART.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT AUCTION OF 120 BEAUTIFUL LOTS, LOCATED AT Washington Heights,

ON Monday Evening, July 29, 8 O'clock,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph Street,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

The balance of Lots left unsold in Blocks 1 and 4 of Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights, will be POSITIVELY closed out as above. These Lots are high and dry, in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and are easy of access by the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago and Danville and C C and G. Air Line, twenty four trains daily; commutation fare less than 10 cents.

No More Favorable Opportunity to Obtain Beautiful Suburban Homes than the one here Offered.

MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, CLERKS and others interested, be on hand, and secure for yourselves homes at moderate figures. Title perfect; abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest, or, if preferred, [illegible] cash, balance in monthly payments.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Agents, 124 Wabash avenue.

TWO ACRES OF VALUABLE HYDE PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Partition sale of the Sinyter property, being two acres, with dwelling situated [illegible], in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court. Sale will be made at the east door of the old Court House, on MONDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Special Commissioner.

GREAT BARGAIN.

20 feet on Lake-st., between Clark and Dearborn, will be sold for $25,000, payable at the end of 10 years, with 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to any one who will improve it; or will lease it for 99 years at $3,600 per annum, and pay for the improvements at the termination of the lease.

WILLIS M. HITT, 164 Wabash-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer, for the next thirty days, UNEQUALLED BARGAINS in all grades of Carpets, embracing a special line of Body Brussels at $1.85 per yard. Also a choice selection of

Best English Body Brussels

At $2.00 per yard. Parties contemplating Fall purchases will do well to give this attention, as the above goods cannot be duplicated at the prices.

OFFICE CARPETS

Any one wishing Office Carpets, and not having time to visit our State and Twentieth-st store, can make their selections at the Wholesale Department, Madison and Market-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTATE AND House Renting Agency,

Have removed to their new and commodious office,

No. 144 LA SALLE-ST.

REMOVAL.

O. L. AMERICAN & CO., Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, and Carpets,

Have Removed to their new Stores, 108 and 110 Franklin, cor. Washington-sts.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE—157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.

WEST SIDE—Corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Masonic Building.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper. Sterling Bills on London. Commercial Credits and Letters of Credit.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Fine Watches, JEWELRY & DIAMONDS, 452 Wabash-av.

☞ Orders from the country solicited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. KERR & CO., 96 WEST LAKE-ST., DEALERS IN Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

DR. W. C. HUNT, Office 318 West Madison-st. Hours at Office, 9 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 4 P. M. RESIDENCE 67 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF SHELDON.

J. W. BAILEY, Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures. No. 10 LaSalle-st.

JOHN PHILLIPS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, 48 East VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE.

Green Wire Cloth.

Green Wire Cloth, all sizes, for sale by SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 17 and 19 West Randolph-st.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of J. D. STEPHAL, 371 South Park-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. 110 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberalism in Ogle County, Ill.—Grant on Negro-suffrage in 1867.

FORRESTON, Ogle Co., Ill., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although this (Ogle) county gave a large majority for Grant in 1868, there is at present every reason to believe that a larger majority will be given for Greeley, next fall. The number of Grant Republicans who have come over to Greeley far exceeds our most sanguine expectations.

The Administrationists claim that Grant will receive all the negro votes in the South. To show what extraordinary claims Grant has on the colored people of the South, I will refer them to an article from the Chicago *Evening Journal*, under date of Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, 1867. This article is under the head of "Old man Grant sounding his boy Ulyss," and is as follows:

"The General's father came to town the other day, and stopped with Ulyss, as he calls his boy, which he found seated at his ease, smoking, of course, and surrounded by members of his private and military family. About the first thing the old gentleman did after shaking his overcoat, was to comment on the impropriety of voting with "Ulyss, are you in favor of negro-suffrage?" (No response but vigorous puffs.) "Ulyss, are you in favor of negro-suffrage, re-"What do you think of it?" inquired the General, with Yankee shrewdness. To-old one states his position, he is apt to qualify his declaration, and so on. "Well, now, Ulyss, I have answered your question; I want you to answer mine; are you in favor of negro-suffrage? If you are, you will get beat all hollow, with all your popularity,—for Ohio went 50,000 against it, and, if you are going to be nominated, you should get a 100,000 the same way." "I haven't talked much politics for the last three or six years," was the reply of Ulyss, "but as far as I can count, the old gentleman was in doubt as to the position of Ulyss on negro-suffrage.

J. D. THOMPSON.

Liberalism at Wabash, Ind.—Indiana Sure for Greeley.

WABASH, Ind., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a Greeley and Brown reunion meeting here last Saturday night, which was more largely attended than any meeting held in this place since the campaign commenced. The Hon. T. C. Whiteside, a Liberal Republican, of Logansport, and J. L. Farrer, a Democrat of Peru, Indiana, delivered very stirring and telling speeches.

We have organized a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, and have gone to work in earnest to reduce the large Radical majority this county generally gives.

Dick Ogilsby delivered himself, last night, of one of his pent-up wrath against the Liberals.

Everybody here admits that this State is sure for Greeley and Brown. Liberalism is constantly gaining ground. The Grantites are deserting. Senator Morton is on the war-path, with all the best speeches they can muster.

LIBERAL.

Nominations in the Champaign (Ill.) District.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondents from this county and Congressional District, speaking of the recent nominations for Congress and County and State officers, name them as Democratic nominations. We need no explanation of all this in this locality; but, for those who do not personally know the facts, it may be well to say that all nominations so far have been made by joint Conventions of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and are quite as satisfactory as nominations usually are. Major Nelson, for Congress, is a Democrat, a first-rate man, and will beat the Grant candidate. For State Board of Equalization, M. D. Gorham, Republican, is the nominee from Champaign and Piatt Counties. Daniel Bradley, Republican, will make a good canvass. For Representatives, William Parks, Republican, of Champaign, and Seth Bryan, Democrat, of Piatt County. County ticket, one Republican and two Democrats.

It is also due to the Democrats to say that, in this Congressional District, they were almost universally disposed to nominate a Republican for Congress, and that the nomination of Major Nelson was not the result of a disposition on their part to monopolize the nominations.

Liberals would not swap troubles with the Grant men, in this part of the State, on the vote of nominations.

J. S. W.

Liberalism in Iroquois County, Ill.

ONARGA, Ill., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Liberal Campaign Club was formed here on Saturday evening last, when the following officers were elected: Captain E. Doolittle, President; J. C. Culver, Vice President; J. B. Lowe, Secretary; Thomas Wand, Treasurer; George B. Winter, F. P. Resch, Thomas Wand, James Mathews, J. J. Gibbons, Dr. J. Brelsford, and S. K. Manton, Standing Committee. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic, and a vigorous canvass will be commenced forthwith.

It is too early yet to make a fair estimate of the Liberal strength in Iroquois County. The vote for Representative in 1871 was: Beveridge, 1,677; Fuller, 686. This vote is not an indication of the vote next November. The Grant men claim that this county will give their candidate a larger majority this fall than it gave in 1868, while the Liberals claim that it will be reduced at least two-thirds,—both of which must be received with due allowance for enthusiasm. Probably the largest vote that has ever been nominated in the county will be presented by the Liberals this fall, and some, if not all, the candidates will no doubt be elected. Yours truly,

J. B. LOWE.

Liberalism in Lake County, Ind.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I learn from reliable sources that, in a town of 500 inhabitants in the northern part of this (Lake) county, there are but two Grant men.

In the southern part of the county, there is a large school district in which not a man has committed himself in favor of Grant, but all are going for Greeley.

The Republican Party—Of Whom Was It Composed?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The cry of "You are a traitor to the Republican party!" is often used by Grant men in their attempts to argue with us Liberal Republicans. Those gentry probably forget that the Republican party was composed of men of all parties,—Free-Soilers, Abolitionists, Democrats, Whigs, &c. The party was organized for a specific purpose,—to resist the encroachments of the Slave-power of the country. It was a union of the best and most intelligent men of all the States to arrest the further spread of Human Slavery upon this continent. The questions of governmental policy which had been the basis of the different parties up to that time were lost sight of in the one great question of whether Slavery should control the United States, or the United States should control Slavery.

Many of the leading men of the Democratic party became leaders in the Republican party, and rendered valuable service faithfully from 1856 to 1873 with that party in all measures calculated to secure the ends and accomplish the objects for which the party was organized. Slavery has been forever abolished, and former slaves are the peers of their former masters and owners in the rights and privileges of citizens. The Republican party has accomplished its mission. The former great and leading question of National policy was that of the National Currency; Collection of the Revenue; Foreign Relations; the Management of the Indians and Public Domain, etc.—all loom up in the near future, and demand the best efforts and clearest wisdom of the people. Is it strange that "new departures" should be made from the beaten track of the past few years, and that the disintegration of the Republican party should result? Are former members of that organization should take issue with each other upon the great and growing questions of the hour; that new principles should be hinged to absorb, and honestly and conscientiously advocated and supported, by former advocates of the principles of the Republican party?

If it be party treason to accept other issues of policy than those for which the Republican party was formed, what is the crime of those who, by malfeasance in office, and a general course of corrupt administration and official extravagance, have forced the people to take issue with what was intended to be a Republican Administration? General Grant never uttered one word which can be construed as saying that he was a Republican in principle. He was simply taken by the party in 1868 as the most available man for Presidential candidate, and ran, and was elected, solely upon his war-record. He had no other claim to the place, and for never uttered one thought or sentiment of advocacy to those he held when he voted for James Buchanan against the Republican candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856.

On the other hand, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown advocated the great principles of the Republican party when "the days were dark," and friends of the cause were few, but true. If Republicanism is made the test, the candidates of the Liberal party can show a clean record—a Republican pedigree—which cannot be disputed by any one. As far as the principles of the great Republican party are involved in the present campaign, they are the only candidates before the American people to-day who are qualified exponents of those principles. Mr. Grant and his followers may have some claim to be Republicans; but the battle for the maintenance of the principles of that party was fought and won before he came to the front to be members of that party. What is left of the great Republican party is represented by the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

Both will be the verdict of the people in November.

EXPO.

Presidential Appointments.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I have noticed in several of the Grant papers, lately, an attempt to cover up the bad appointments of the present Executive, under the pretense that they were made upon the recommendations of Congressmen and others, and that "It is not expected that the President can know all the aspirants to office," &c., &c., I would just like to have you, through your paper, set some of them to rise and explain how it is that, when the whole people of a Territory, for instance, petition His Imperial Majesty to keep a good, honest, and capable official in office, he, without any ceremony, removes him, and places an inferior man in his place; and keeps in those who are entirely unfit, and for whose removal petitions have been sent to him, with hundreds of signatures.

REPUBLICAN, BUT NOT FOR GRANT.

CHICAGO, July 24.

Shall We Have a Constitutional Government?

EVANSTON, Ill., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this quiet "Cambridge of the Northwest" are to be found many men who think and act for themselves, uninfluenced by the hope or gain of office; and, unlike the followers of General Grant, do not sound their political trumpets upon every street corner, and in every car, upon every train between this place and Chicago. I am not an office-holder; have never held, and do not expect to hold, office. I am not a politician, nor known as a party man. In looking over the present status of the two political parties, and of the politics of this country at the present time, the question occurs to me, How will the thinking men vote?

The inestimable right of the elective franchise is so frequently exercised in this country that it is not generally appreciated by those exercising that privilege, and is consequently treated by the Liberal party. The ticket is as follows: E. C. Hegelar, of La Salle, for Senator; G. W. Armstrong, of Brookfield, and William Cogswell, of Ottawa, for Representatives; C. W. Black, of Ottawa, for Sheriff; C. H. N. Thomas, of Seneca, for Recorder; C. M. Maloney, of Ottawa, for Circuit Clerk; James W. Duncan, of La Salle, for Prosecuting Attorney; Dr. J. Fridley, of Streator, for Coroner. The Convention was well attended, earnest and enthusiastic. The success of the County ticket is already a foregone conclusion.

F. PLUMB.

A Meeting That Did Not Meet—Luck of Grant Enthusiasm.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To my astonishment, I saw it announced in Scammon's organ, yesterday, that there was a rousing Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at this place "on Saturday," at which there were 2,000 people in attendance.

Our town, according to the late census, contains 1,783 living souls, and I fearlessly assert that on no occasion since the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention has there been within the corporate limits of the town, at one time, 2,000 persons. And as to that ratification meeting, there has not been even an attempt to hold one.

The truth is, the Grant party in this place are wholly demoralized, and have been, ever since the Philadelphia nomination, practicing the sullen silence taught them by their candidate.

The enthusiasm for Grant, all over the country, or for as many know it as needs, is wholly manufactured, and such reports as that contained in Scammon's organ are gotten up in the vain hope of encouraging his disheartened followers.

ASORIA.

Liberalism at Bristol, Ind.

BRISTOL, Ind., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The most enthusiastic and numerously-attended ratification meeting ever held here came off a night or two since. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats decided to open the campaign for Greeley and Brown in this way, and the success of the affair has struck the Grantites with consternation. Speeches were made by Capt. Lindley, A. D. Mitchell, Democrat; Charles Murray, Liberal Republican, S. B. Romaine, Democrat, and others.

The prospect looks glorious in this county (Elkhart), and, with the same ratio of change throughout the State, its Electoral vote will certainly be cast for Greeley and Brown.

LIBERAL.

New Publications.

THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS: AN ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE LAWS IN FORCE AT THE PRESENT TIME. Official and Standard by Act of the Legislature. Second Volume. Edited by EDWARD G. MASON, and WILLIAM L. GROSS, Counsellors at Law. Springfield, Ill.

The second volume of Gross' Analytical Digest of the General Laws of the State, covering the acts of 1871 and 1873, is at hand. It includes the Constitutions of 1818, of 1848, and of 1870—the Ordinance of the United States, with the recent amendments—and the acts of Virginia and of Congress affecting Illinois prior to its erection into a State. The analytical method of arranging the statutes in this volume is the same as that which has made the first volume compiled by the Messrs. Gross, covering the acts of the Legislature from 1818 to 1872, so deservedly superior to all competitors in the estimation of the legal profession. Indeed, in no State of the Union have the statutes been so clearly and handsomely edited as in the works by the Gross Brothers. The subjects are taken up alphabetically, and the division into sections with catch-words at the head of each section, enables the practitioner to find every topic in instantaneously, without referring to the index, and to avoid waste of time in reading sections for which he is not seeking. The importance and brevity of the general legislation performed by the Legislature during the two years since the adoption of the Constitution, and the great diminution of special legislation, are proofs of the success working of the new Constitution. The editors of the present work have thought proper to print, side by side with the acts of these four sessions, the sections of previous laws which relate to the same subject matter and are still in force. This will save the practitioner much time in comparing the legislation of 1871 and 1873 with the acts of previous years, in these three volumes. The whole makes a volume of 511 pages, which are well printed at the Riverside Press, and firmly bound, in a style corresponding to Volume I. Price, $5. For sale by the editors, E. L. and W. L. Gross, Springfield, Ill.

PERSONAL.

Vinnie Ream first joined the Christian Church in Columbia, Mo., where she graduated.

—Madame Arabella Goddard's proposed concert tour in the United States this season will probably be postponed for a year.

—The Rev. E. H. Griffin, of Burlington, Vt., takes the Williams Professorship vacated by the death of Professor Albert Hopkins.

—President Weston, of Galesburg, Ill., will accept the presidency of Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass., and remove thither in about a month.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe has engaged to give readings during October at Northampton, Easthampton, Amherst, Holyoke, Deerfield, and Pittsfield, Mass.

—The widow of the late Oscar J. Dunn (colored), of Louisiana, has been appointed Keeper of the City Archives of New Orleans, at a salary of $150 per month.

—Sir Roundell Palmer's remuneration for professional services in connection with the Treaty of Washington is variously estimated between £16,000 and £30,000.

—An apparently well founded report says that Miss Julia, daughter of General Robert C. Schenck, American Minister to the Court of St. James, is to be fiancée of Mr. Sturgis, a well-known London millionaire.

—It is said that the widows of Colonel Snelling and General Clarke, Minnesota pioneers, are yet alive. They first came to Fort Snelling [illegible] fifty years ago.

—Among the heavy tax payers of Cincinnati, are: Samuel N. Pike, $7,801; John Robinson, $17,811; Miles Greenwood, $2,696; William S. Groesbeck, $2,833; Longworth estate, $14,493.

—W. C. Quincy, Superintendent of the Central Ohio and Lake Erie Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been elected President of the Company proposing to extend the Baltimore & Ohio Road from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

—Dr. Berkley's friends, in St. Louis, intend getting out an injunction to restrain the presenters in the late ecclesiastical trial from publishing the speech of Mr. Chandler in pamphlet form, on the ground that language calculated to injure Dr. Berkley was used in the speech, and should not be made public after the case had been decided by the Court.

—Branton Duncan, who comprises the brown-jug-and-corn-cob-stopper Democratic Convention which is to meet at Louisville, has been to Kansas, and says that "The women are generally rough and homely." He saw, however, an exception, "the beautiful daughter of a Federal officer at Fort Leavenworth,—a dark-eyed Peruvian beauty, young, gentle, and graceful,—who appeared to be an exotic," etc., etc.

SCAMMON.

From the Chicago Times, July 25.

He Never Said a Word [illegible] Young Scammon Sneezed—Scammon Has It In So Much Gout of a Man—Why "The Tribune" Abuses Him—Malicious Slanders Straightened Out—He Refutes All Calumnies Through a Journal of Acknowledged Standing—"The Times" the Only Newspaper in Chicago That Gives Him a Square Showing.

It is really curious to note the ease with which certain papers cease to praise and begin to abuse certain men. A pertinent case is the unyielding Jonathan Young Scammon is now receiving at the hands of THE CHICAGO TIMES. In days of yore no member of press was too great for that fickle sheet to bestow upon him. He was its staunch supporter and ally; he several times saved it from bankruptcy, and it paused not on the path of return, until the latter days when THE TRIBUNE ran in such crushing to-ways that Jonathan could not follow it, and started a morning sheet of his own, to take a place in the party ranks. Then the ungrateful Canal street concern found out that Mr. Scammon, as a rival editor, was a wolf in the fold, and began to rake up old animosities, and to throw mud and mud with its customary facility.

Remembering the cordiality with which Mr. Scammon had always met its attempts to take in a stray June bug. A prominent Radical in town, a man whose word is to be trusted, said to me last night that "fully one half the German vote will go for Greeley." The Grant party are beginning to shake in their boots, fearing lest the Liberal ticket will carry the county. He would not be surprised to hear that his own county went against him!

A GREELEY MAN.

Liberal Nominations in LaSalle County.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of LaSalle County met in Convention at Ottawa, July 22, united with the Democratic Convention held at the same time, and adopted a ticket [illegible] by the Liberal party. The ticket is as follows: E. C. Hegelar, of La Salle, for Senator; G. W. Armstrong, of Brookfield, and William Cogswell, of Ottawa, for Representatives; C. W. Black, of Ottawa, for Sheriff; C. H. N. Thomas, of Seneca, for Recorder; C. M. Maloney, of Ottawa, for Circuit Clerk; James W. Duncan, of La Salle, for Prosecuting Attorney; Dr. J. Fridley, of Streator, for Coroner. The Convention was well attended, earnest and enthusiastic. The success of the County ticket is already a foregone conclusion.

F. PLUMB.

A Meeting That Did Not Meet—Luck of Grant Enthusiasm.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To my astonishment, I saw it announced in Scammon's organ, yesterday, that there was a rousing Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at this place "on Saturday," at which there were 2,000 people in attendance.

Our town, according to the late census, contains 1,783 living souls, and I fearlessly assert that on no occasion since the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention has there been within the corporate limits of the town, at one time, 2,000 persons. And as to that ratification meeting, there has not been even an attempt to hold one.

The truth is, the Grant party in this place are wholly demoralized, and have been, ever since the Philadelphia nomination, practicing the sullen silence taught them by their candidate.

The enthusiasm for Grant, all over the country, or for as many know it as needs, is wholly manufactured, and such reports as that contained in Scammon's organ are gotten up in the vain hope of encouraging his disheartened followers.

ASORIA.

Liberalism at Bristol, Ind.

BRISTOL, Ind., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The most enthusiastic and numerously-attended ratification meeting ever held here came off a night or two since. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats decided to open the campaign for Greeley and Brown in this way, and the success of the affair has struck the Grantites with consternation. Speeches were made by Capt. Lindley, A. D. Mitchell, Democrat; Charles Murray, Liberal Republican, S. B. Romaine, Democrat, and others.

The prospect looks glorious in this county (Elkhart), and, with the same ratio of change throughout the State, its Electoral vote will certainly be cast for Greeley and Brown.

LIBERAL.

New Publications.

THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS: AN ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE LAWS IN FORCE AT THE PRESENT TIME. Official and Standard by Act of the Legislature. Second Volume. Edited by EDWARD G. MASON, and WILLIAM L. GROSS, Counsellors at Law. Springfield, Ill.

The second volume of Gross' Analytical Digest of the General Laws of the State, covering the acts of 1871 and 1873, is at hand. It includes the Constitutions of 1818, of 1848, and of 1870—the Ordinance of the United States, with the recent amendments—and the acts of Virginia and of Congress affecting Illinois prior to its erection into a State. The analytical method of arranging the statutes in this volume is the same as that which has made the first volume compiled by the Messrs. Gross, covering the acts of the Legislature from 1818 to 1872, so deservedly superior to all competitors in the estimation of the legal profession. Indeed, in no State of the Union have the statutes been so clearly and handsomely edited as in the works by the Gross Brothers. The subjects are taken up alphabetically, and the division into sections with catch-words at the head of each section, enables the practitioner to find every topic in instantaneously, without referring to the index, and to avoid waste of time in reading sections for which he is not seeking. The importance and brevity of the general legislation performed by the Legislature during the two years since the adoption of the Constitution, and the great diminution of special legislation, are proofs of the success working of the new Constitution. The editors of the present work have thought proper to print, side by side with the acts of these four sessions, the sections of previous laws which relate to the same subject matter and are still in force. This will save the practitioner much time in comparing the legislation of 1871 and 1873 with the acts of previous years, in these three volumes. The whole makes a volume of 511 pages, which are well printed at the Riverside Press, and firmly bound, in a style corresponding to Volume I. Price, $5. For sale by the editors, E. L. and W. L. Gross, Springfield, Ill.

PERSONAL.

Vinnie Ream first joined the Christian Church in Columbia, Mo., where she graduated.

—Madame Arabella Goddard's proposed concert tour in the United States this season will probably be postponed for a year.

—The Rev. E. H. Griffin, of Burlington, Vt., takes the Williams Professorship vacated by the death of Professor Albert Hopkins.

—President Weston, of Galesburg, Ill., will accept the presidency of Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass., and remove thither in about a month.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe has engaged to give readings during October at Northampton, Easthampton, Amherst, Holyoke, Deerfield, and Pittsfield, Mass.

—The widow of the late Oscar J. Dunn (colored), of Louisiana, has been appointed Keeper of the City Archives of New Orleans, at a salary of $150 per month.

—Sir Roundell Palmer's remuneration for professional services in connection with the Treaty of Washington is variously estimated between £16,000 and £30,000.

—An apparently well founded report says that Miss Julia, daughter of General Robert C. Schenck, American Minister to the Court of St. James, is to be fiancée of Mr. Sturgis, a well-known London millionaire.

—It is said that the widows of Colonel Snelling and General Clarke, Minnesota pioneers, are yet alive. They first came to Fort Snelling [illegible] fifty years ago.

—Among the heavy tax payers of Cincinnati, are: Samuel N. Pike, $7,801; John Robinson, $17,811; Miles Greenwood, $2,696; William S. Groesbeck, $2,833; Longworth estate, $14,493.

—W. C. Quincy, Superintendent of the Central Ohio and Lake Erie Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been elected President of the Company proposing to extend the Baltimore & Ohio Road from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

—Dr. Berkley's friends, in St. Louis, intend getting out an injunction to restrain the presenters in the late ecclesiastical trial from publishing the speech of Mr. Chandler in pamphlet form, on the ground that language calculated to injure Dr. Berkley was used in the speech, and should not be made public after the case had been decided by the Court.

—Branton Duncan, who comprises the brown-jug-and-corn-cob-stopper Democratic Convention which is to meet at Louisville, has been to Kansas, and says that "The women are generally rough and homely." He saw, however, an exception, "the beautiful daughter of a Federal officer at Fort Leavenworth,—a dark-eyed Peruvian beauty, young, gentle, and graceful,—who appeared to be an exotic," etc., etc.

How Mr. Scammon Treats Other Debtors to the School Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I observe that Mr. Scammon is grieved because he cannot have City Council. He would not hold a conference with him in regard to his indebtedness to the School Fund. Below I give you a copy of a memorandum made by myself two years since, most of which is found in the records of the Common Council read previous to the fire. It shows how Mr. Scammon treated those who were indebted to the City School Fund when he was city official. If our present officials were to follow the precedent established by Scammon himself, the money owed the city by him might be collected in a very short time.

Oper.

"At a meeting of the City Council, March 21, 1845, on motion of Alderman Scammon, it was ordered, that the Committee on Schools be directed to inquire whether any of the late or present officers of the city have collected any funds properly belonging to the School Fund, which have not been paid to the School Agent."

The very next day after the above action of the Council, W. B. Brown, School Agent, received the following letter, which was laid before the Council March 28, and referred by the Council to its Committee on Schools, J. Y. Scammon, Chairman:

"CHICAGO, March 22, 1845.

"W. B. BROWN, ESQ.:

"SIR: It is meant to the demand in favor of the City School Fund in your hands for adjustment, I propose, for the purpose of settlement, to give a note payable in two years from the last day of May next, at an interest of 6 per cent from that time on the money collected until payment, and that I will give Uri Osgood as security.

"This is more than I am able to do, and it is paying a much money if I do not, for I do solemnly aver that I sent the money to the School Commissioner, together with the execution, when the money was collected; but I am ready to pay the interest on the money, or any trace of the execution; and, if the matter can be amicably arranged, I prefer to do it rather than have any further trouble.

"You please inform me in relation to the matter as soon as convenient.

"If you choose to proceed to extremities, you can of course do so, and, in that event, I shall not consider myself under any obligations to make good the foregoing proposition.

"I have to leave town this morning, or I should come to you see in person. Yours, etc.,

"FENNER ALDRICH."

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE ON THE ABOVE LETTER.

"CHICAGO, May 11, 1845.

"To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

"Your Committee on Schools report that the matter mentioned in the accompanying communication has been duly referred to them by the Council. They further note that they recommend that the Agent of the School Fund accept of nothing in the premises less than the legal rights of the city.

"J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Chairman."

"On motion of Alderman Scammon, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted in the views of the Council."

The proceedings of the Council show, further, that a suit was commenced against Aldrich, on which the city was at first beaten, but subsequently, upon a rehearing of the case, the Court reversed its previous rule, and Aldrich was committed, for contempt, to the County Jail, for a period of ten days. While in durance, Aldrich renewed a previous proposition, which was accepted by the city, and the only difference between the city and Aldrich seems to have been, that the latter proposed to pay but 6 per cent interest, while the Chairman of the School Committee insisted upon his paying 20.

The circumstances of this case go to show that Aldrich was an honest man, desirous to pay a debt to the city that there is a strong probability of his having once paid, without the assistance of his friends, and it is evident that the Court looked upon it as a hard case, from the fact of its lenient sentence.

That J. Young Scammon owes the School Fund a large sum of money, there is not the slightest room for question in the mind of any man who is familiar with the case.

A GRADUATE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

"Attacks Upon Private Business."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is amusing to see the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* whining about the "attack upon the private business" of Mr. John Y. Scammon by THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Scammon's paper has, from the beginning, been nothing but an attack upon the private business of the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. S. is a man of bulbous financial reputation, and he don't like talk about his private business. Perhaps he will be taught to mind his own business.

GREAT FLOOD IN ALABAMA.

Terrible Destruction of Crops and Other Property in Tuscaloosa and Jefferson Counties—Sufferings of the People.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, July 23.

From a gentleman of this county who was cut off during a visit to Birmingham by the late floods, and who was compelled to return to Tuscaloosa, Greensboro, Marion, and Selma, we learn the following interesting particulars of the damage inflicted by the late heavy rains and the ensuing freshets in the Warrior and Cahaba Rivers. Between Birmingham and Tuscaloosa he found the bridge across Big Sandy Creek washed away, and the Warrior River, opposite the mouth of the creek, more than six miles wide. The latter stream had risen [illegible] 62 feet at the city of Tuscaloosa and was overflowing all the farms along its banks and bottoms, carrying disaster and suffering in its course. At the crossing of the railroad bridge of the South and North Road, fifty miles above the city, it has risen to the unprecedented height of 80 feet, sweeping away the iron bridge as though it had been a mere cobweb. Of the seven bridges across Cunningham's Creek, in Jefferson County, five had been swept completely away, inflicting much damage to the road as to delay its completion two months or more. The iron bridge across the Warrior was to have been swung at 7 o'clock of the evening on which it was destroyed. The bridge across the Turkey Creek withstood the pressure notwithstanding the fact that a gin house lodged against its timbers and was there torn to pieces by the waters. Every water mill in Jefferson County, and the solitary exception of Boyle's mill, which was slightly careened, was carried away. Mr. Boyle's residence was less fortunate than his mill. He had built on a hill side facing the stream, above high water mark, and the first intimation that reached him of the impending danger was conveyed by the cries of his little son, who slept in a trundle-bed in the same room with himself. It was, therefore, in the night time that the damage was done. The little boy aroused to his father that it was raining in the house," because, as he said, he "felt the water." Mr. Boyle sprang from his bed to see what was the matter and found the water knee deep on the floor of his dwelling. Without a moment's delay he set about removing his family, embracing several children and two ladies, to a place of safety, but such was the terrible rapidity with which the foaming torrent gained upon him that when he had led the last lady out the water came to her chin! After the family had been safely landed the house floated through the back part of the house and swept away all of his household goods. Stock of various sorts and sizes along over the most insignificant water-courses were likewise carried away and their debris was on Tuesday last everywhere visible on the surfaces of the Warrior and Cahaba Rivers.

The Cahaba, at the crossing of the Selma and Meridian road, was at one time more than two miles wide. A number of trestles on the eastern side of that stream were destroyed and both ends of the bridge along with them. Everywhere that the waters could reach the destruction of property has been terrible. We have heard of no loss of life, however. Mr. Boyle's little dog was carried away with the rest of his household goods, and the last seen of the little fellow he was passing Tuscaloosa in quiet possession of his ark.

The suffering that will necessarily result from this terrible calamity cannot fail to be very severe. It is estimated that in Tuscaloosa County alone, it has cast not less than 2,500 people on the charity of the public. Liberal contributions are being called to consider the best means of relief for the sufferers, and we learn that the State will be asked to extend them whatever assistance may be deemed right and necessary in view of all the circumstances of the case. A number of families in Hale and Green have also been involved, and in Jefferson there is no telling what the damage may be. Some of the suffering entailed upon her citizens, Blount, Winston, and Walker have also been injured, but to what probable extent we have not yet been advised.

A Boy Cuts Another Boy's Throat.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.

Last Saturday evening, a son of John McCawley, 10 years of age, living three miles northeast of Cerro Gordo, cut the throat of a son of a Mr. Morrison, who is also about 10 years of age and lives in the neighborhood of McCawley. It appears from what we can learn, that the two little boys started from home together to the river near by, for the purpose of bathing. After they had proceeded about half a mile, young Morrison and got some distance ahead of young McCawley. He ordered him to stop, telling him that he would wait for him if he did not. The little fellow would not wait ahead. He then put in his best licks—ran fast, and shortly overtook him—threw him down, and, without saying a word, cut a gash in his throat out saying a word, cut a gash in his throat about three inches long, just missing the jugular vein, with a pocket knife. After he did this, he ran home and told his father what he had done, who, in company with Dr. W. R. Reed, and one or two others, repaired to the scene. When they reached the bleeding boy, he was unconscious, and could not speak. He was carried to his father's house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Reed, who thinks that there are hopes of his recovery. When McCawley asked his son why he did it, he replied, "Kase I meant to do it." To close the scene, he took to running into the yard and gave him a severe thrashing for the deed he had committed.

GOLD AND SILVER ROBBERY.

An Unnatural Son Steals Over $4,000 in Coin from His Mother—His Accomplices.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 25.

A remarkable case of youthful depravity and utter neglect of filial duty has transpired in Madison County, Ill. Mr. Jacob Deck, a wealthy farmer, and one of the oldest settlers, living near Upper Alton, near Wood River, some time ago, that his pile of gold and silver was considerably reduced, and on counting it found that the sum of $4,350 principally in gold and silver, was missing. The officers of the law were notified, but failed to find trace of it. J. W. Owing, Esq., of Gillespie, Macoupin County, Ill., who has gained a reputation for his success in ferreting out cases of this kind, was sent for, and after thorough investigation, became convinced that some one in the family was implicated in the matter. Suspicion soon settled upon a son of the family, named Charles Deck, a boy of 20 years of age, but lately married to a young lady of scarce 15 years of age. Charles Deck was taken under arrest, and owned up to the whole story of the robbery, implicating other parties. While under arrest, his heart-broken young wife came to him and implored him to state the whole circumstances of the case, and he would be forgiven and all would be well. During her sobbing he averted his face from her, and smilingly winked to a friend, thereby showing that he was not in any great trouble, but that he took pleasure in the suffering condition of mind his young and innocent wife was in. After he disclosed the names of his accomplices in the crime, Mr. Wilkerson, a constable from Jerseyville, Lower Alton, was arrested, who soon after confessed, and stated where some of the money could be found. One hundred and seventy-five dollars in gold, but the balance, $3,000 in silver, and Wilcox took the party to a corn field where $650 in shining gold and new silver dollars were scattered about on the ground. Wilcox continued to point out a portion of the money and Charles Deck was again questioned in regard to the matter, when he stated that another party had robbed the house two weeks before, and implicated one George Tisbner, living with his brother-in-law, Samuel Williams, on Wood River. After Tisbner was arrested, he confessed to $1 350, which were found near the premises; and another man, named Henry Staggs, who had left the neighborhood, was ascertained to be a heavy stockholder in this gold and silver mine. Squire J. W. Owings then ascertained the probable whereabouts of Henry Staggs, and pursued him, finding him safely ensconced with thieves at Horseshoe Landing, near Cairo. After a little maneuvering, he also was arrested, and gold, silver, and property brought with the whole band to Edwardsville. There has been in all some $3,200 recovered in gold, silver, greenbacks, and property.

Three of the scoundrels are out on bail, and one is still in jail at Edwardsville. The bail of Charles Deck was at first set at $5 000, but finally reduced to $1,500, and his own father, whom he robbed, furnished it.

—While but three female reporters attended the performance of the Jubilee of 1869, fourteen represented prominent papers at the recent hullabaloo.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all new rooms wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor Tiles can be seen at Hewitt Tile Works' office, 162 Washington street. Orders should be left with Hewitt Tile Works' manager, Chicago. I have experienced man to lay them. Prices agreed to and by direct importation.

P. A. DONNITTLE.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON, 184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use that perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, settled together and forever their "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are guaranteed superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

L. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with the trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 208 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago. Send for circular, where they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

HALF-ACRE LOTS.

Ten Payments, only 6 per cent interest.

Trains run at many different hours. Cars reach the city before 7 a. m., returning at 6:15 p. m.

One and a half miles railroad from Canal Clinton, Jefferson, Union and Halsted sts., and Vincennes av. run through it.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

To 18 feet above the city. Two miles south of Englewood and two miles north of Washington Heights. Is beautiful and attractive. Elegant rolling land, fine grove lots, and covered with splendid trees. Soil rich, deep and dry. We sell at the rate of $200 to $300 for 50 feet, and make time and low rates to suit buyers.

SISSON & NEWMAN,

Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST.

Fifty feet at corner of Elm-st., near the improvements, for sale.

S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, Room 12, Dixon's Building.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. From New York.

Java.....July 31 | Parthia.....July 27
Russia.....Aug. 7 | Algeria.....Aug. 3
Also from Boston every Saturday.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $120 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates.

Steerage passage at low rates.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

For freight or passage apply to

J. R. DUVERNEY, General Western Agent, 70 South Market-st., Chicago.

Wemyss's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between Liverpool and Quebec, via Moville, Ireland, during season of navigation. Steamers call at Rimouski to land passengers for Halifax, and at Father Point to land passengers for Montreal. Rates of passage from Chicago, $70 currency. Through bills of lading given to Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and London. Apply to

J. R. DUVERNEY, 70 South Market-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

S. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

ATTENTION!

CLOSE THEATER.

Brilliant

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25.

The banks report a slight increase in the applications for loans, though much of it comes from speculators in produce. The rate of interest is unchanged, at 10 per cent for time loans, on first-class paper; and 7a8 per cent on call. There is plenty of money on hand, and the banks would be glad to increase their loans if they could do it on unexceptionable security. There is very little call for money from the country, and the demand in that direction promises to decrease rather than increase.

The banks are, however, pursuing a safe policy. Though the money market is dull they are offering no extra inducements to borrowers; and have good reason to expect that ere long all the funds at their command will be in urgent request by first-class borrowers. The Autumn trade promises to open up speedily with unusual briskness; and many new building enterprises are being resolved upon; all of which will necessitate the drawing upon the bank funds to a large extent. It is not, however, probable that the great activity we have a right to expect that this Fall will resemble anything like pecuniary stringency, though that is expected by some as a necessary corollary to the Chicago fire. The country is full of produce, which is bringing relatively good prices, and the whole of this must be marketed, which will bring more money to the West. It is much to be hoped that the late baleful speculative movements in wheat and oats, and the present one in pork, will not result in such a warehouse glut as that we shall be forced to lie idle under the weight of accumulated property which is valuable only as it can be used.

Eastern exchange was again firmer to-day, selling in rather light supply, and better demand. Sales were made between banks at 50a50c per $1,000. Over the counter several lots changed hands at par, buying; and selling at 50a75c per $1,000 premium. Our exports to New York have lately been almost confined to corn, and at present prices the shipment of a good many bushels of that article Eastward corresponds to but a few dollars in New York.

The upward tendency in the English iron market still continues. Bar iron is now quoted at $75 per ton, or almost double the price at which it sold in September last, and at the advices by mail it was expected the price would advance still further. Even at these rates manufacturers refused to take orders for future delivery, except subject to current rates. And yet the iron trade of England was never more active. Orders continue to pour in from all parts of the world, and buyers from foreign markets compete with each other in bids that carry an assurance of swift delivery. There is no iron in store, and of stocks there are absolutely little or none. The market is entirely controlled by sellers, and buyers who refuse to concede to an advance one day are compelled to purchase at still higher rates the day following. So far, there is not the slightest indication of the advance in price producing the usual results of diminishing the consumption. It is stated that there are enough orders on hand at current prices to occupy the trade for six months to come.

The national debt of France is $5,500,000,000; that of England, $3,964,000,000; of the United States, $2,250,000,000; of Austria, $1,555,000,000; of Russia, $1,500,000,000; of Italy, $1,425,000,000; of Spain, $1,185,000,000; of Germany, $850,000,000; and of Turkey, $620,000,000.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

According to the terms of the new Treaty between the Governments of Germany and France, the latter country has to pay to the former $600,000,000 in the instalments following:

Within two months after ratification	$100,000,000
March 1, 1873	100,000,000
March 1, 1874	200,000,000
March 1, 1875	200,000,000
Total	$600,000,000

The first of these payments has to be made within about the next six weeks, and the preparations for it have thrown London into a state of nervous anxiety, which has produced a sympathetic effect in New York also. The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France has made London the clearing-house for an immense amount of exchanges which formerly were settled in Paris; and as the amount of Continental balance resting in London has been thereby increased, apprehension is felt that a considerable amount of specie may be taken from the Bank of England to provide for subscriptions for the new indemnity Loan of $100,000,000. Some £1,900,000 in bullion have been taken from the bank, over and above its receipts, since the 26th of June; and from the recent advance of the rate of discount to 4 per cent, a further drain is apparently anticipated by the managers. That an operation of this character should seriously affect such a sensitive and easily alarmed market as that of Lombard street, we can easily understand; but that any important derangement *really need* to arise from the movement, we cannot but question. There is already a very heavy accumulation of the precious metals in Berlin, the Bank of Prussia holding on June 29, £23,400,000 of coin and bullion; and, with such a plethora, any further additions would not be likely to long remain idle.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117½	117⅞
5-20s of '62	115½	115⅞
5-20s of '64	115½	115⅞
5-20s of '65	116	116
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	114½	114⅞
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	115	115⅜
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115	115
10-40s	112½	112⅞
United States 5s (new issue)	114½	114⅞
United States currency 6s	114½	115
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par	1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109⅜	110⅛
Gold Exchange	114½	
Silver and Gold Coupons	114½	114½
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103@104	
Indiana war 1812	137	137
Indiana war 1812	140	143
Indiana war 1812	93	98
Indiana war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 25—Gold dull, but firm, at 114⅜. Loans, 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $53,000,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 114 and paid out $1,540. Treasury disbursements, $345,000. Governments dull, unchanged, and strong. State bonds dull. Stocks weak and lower in the afternoon, but firmer in the afternoon. Erie opened at 51, owing to the fire at the Company's shops; advanced to 51⅜, fell to 51⅛, rose to 52⅜, and closed at 52. Pacific Mail opened at 76⅛, sold up to 76¾, fell to 75⅛, and rallied to the opening price. The shares were quite active. Northwestern was active and strong. The rest of the list was dull, but steady. It is reported that Drew has not yet closed out the great share sale of Erie, and is still a bear in that stock. Money easy at 3a4; sterling, 9⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s '81	117⅞	Coupons, '67	116⅛
'62	115⅞	Coupons, '68	116
'64	115⅞	10-40s	112⅛
'65	116¼	Currency 6s	114⅛
'65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44
Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	96½	St. Paul	56⅛
W. U. Tel.	76⅛	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	76⅛
Adams Express	98	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅛
American M. U. Express	74	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Ex	79	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	76⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97⅜	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. C. scrip	97⅜	O. & M.	46
Erie	52	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	76	C. B. & Q.	130
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	38⅛
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	37⅜
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific bonds	89⅛
Northwestern preferred	91	Cent. Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	111	Del. Lack & Western	105
New Jersey Central	108	B. H. & Erie	7½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, July 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 42, in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $500.

Monroe st, 100 ft w of Wabash av, s f, 33x77 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 3, 1871; consideration, [illegible].

Clark st, s w of and near Flournoy st, s e f, 40x[illegible], dated May 23; consideration, $900.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 13, in Vernon Park Addition, dated Sept 12, 1871; consideration, $3,750.

Taylor st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, [illegible] of 24x103 ft, dated April 17; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] Addition, lots 12 to 16, in Block 5, dated April 19; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 11, in Block 4 of Blocks [illegible], dated July 5; consideration, [illegible].

Lot [illegible], in Hull's [illegible] acres of e ½ s w ¼ [illegible] Sec [illegible], 39, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $850.

Lot [illegible], in Block [illegible], of Walker's Subdivision of [illegible] Canal, of Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Sept. 8, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible] av, n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $950.

Same as the above, dated July 24; consideration, [illegible].

Undivided ½ of w ½ Lot 18, in Block 9, School Section Addition, dated July 25; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] st, n of Swift Place, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 22; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] av, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $1,350.

[illegible] bet Clinton and Canal sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] st, bet Clay and Willow sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] of w ½ of s 25 acres of w ½ n e ¼ [illegible], dated July 18; consideration, $810.

[illegible], 145 ft s of Ashland av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 23; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] st, 250 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 48x[illegible] ft, dated June 19; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible] premises No. 321 West Monroe st, dated [illegible]; consideration, $6,000.

[illegible] st, 75 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 25; consideration, $300.

[illegible] Clark st, 50 ft n of Schiller st, w f, 25x149 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $3,750.

[illegible] Young & Lowley's s ½ Block 31, w of railroad, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated July 25; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] av, 165 ft n of Polk st, e f, dated [illegible]; consideration, $800.

Twenty-second st, 166 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 24; consideration, $2,500.

[illegible] st, 300 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 21; consideration, $600.

[illegible] st, between Johnson and Canal sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 19 in Block 2 of Davis' n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $4,100.

Michigan av, s of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x172 3-10 ft; also, Michigan av, 100 feet n of Twenty-first st, w f, 25 8-10x161 3-10, dated July 23; consideration, $30,000.

Fig st, w of Milwaukee av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $1,000.

West Twentieth st, s w corner of Wood st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 271 ft w of Lincoln av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $800.

Lot 3 of Commissioners' Division of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 15, 40, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $12,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 1 of B. F. Smith's subdivision of part of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 17, 1871; consideration $3,000.

South 33 ft of Lot 10, in Elisha Bailey's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ of n e ¼, and e ½ n e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 19, 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $3,300.

Hart av, s w cor of Forty-second st, 266 ft running to Blanchard av, dated June 16; consideration, $9,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 25 to 32 of Coles Lots 7 to 12, etc, in Block 3, in n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 14, dated July 12; consideration, $2,100.

10 20-100 acres in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 22, 38, 13, dated July 24; consideration, $10,290.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,782	1,680	1,802	2,200
Wheat, bu	37,800	27,910	56,476	12,836
Corn, bu	179,833	274,351	342,294	102,655
Oats, bu	5,720	97,800	2,167	47,715
Rye, bu	380	18,012		707
Barley, bu	1,430	1,780	960	400
Grass seed, lbs	70		1,640	2,220
Flax seed, lbs		93,200		
Broom corn, lbs	44,600	47,415	4,490	300
Cured meats, lbs	52,610	28,330	305,844	151,935
Beef, brls	5		313	
Pork, brls	960		193	211
Lard, lbs	13,383	16,330	900	2,250
Tallow, lbs	20,581	12,490	20,000	400
Butter, lbs	43,306	56,300		17,500
Live hogs, No	11,096	8,022	8,876	4,392
Cattle, No	1,424	1,157	1,240	1,081
Sheep, No	380	1,076		396
Hides, lbs	113,456	95,500	65,047	86,810
Highwines, brls	100	469	28	250
Wool, lbs	209,580	54,420	82,680	102,957
Potatoes, bu	1,102	917	50	
Lumber, m	4,491	2,168	2,009	1,919
Shingles, m	160	2,020	1,598	1,586
Lath, m	1,440	598	171	304
Salt, brls	66	1,001	4,180	1,312

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,395 bu wheat, 513 bu corn, 6,483 bu oats, 132 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 40 cars wheat, 462 cars and 32,700 bu corn, 16 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 10 cars barley. Total (531 cars), 246,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were all higher to-day, and most of them were more active. The chief cause of the advance in prices was the continued bad weather, which caused wide-spread apprehension that the autumn will be a wet season, and give a deficient yield, however much the crops may promise in the field. The receipts were again lighter than the recent average, except wheat, and all indicated a material falling off ere long. The only visible change in groceries was a ½c decline in O. G. Java coffee. The general trade was satisfactorily active, and, with the exception mentioned, prices were thoroughly sustained all around. Dry goods remain inactive, neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable, and the tone of the market is not particularly firm. No further change was developed in the butter market. Choice qualities continue scarce, and full prices are freely paid, while low grades are in fair supply, and sell slowly. Bagging was unchanged, grain bags continuing active and firm, while other goods in the list remain quiet and steady. Stocks are ample. In the cheese market a firmer feeling was evinced. The late advance at the East, coupled with lighter receipts and cooler weather here have resulted in an advance of 1-2a1c all around, the present rates being 9a10c for Western, and 10 1-2a 11c for New York factory. Coal remains steady. Hay, hides, and leather were without decided change. The only notable change in the oil market was an advance of 2c in turpentine, though linseed was stronger, the tendency being upward, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather to-day. The volume of business transacted in lumber at the yards was only moderately large, but the views of dealers were firm at Wednesday's prices. The metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and the changes in quotations were few and unimportant. Nails continue in large inquiry, with ready sales upon the basis of $6.00 rates. No new features were developed in the naval stores, broom corn, bean, or cooperage markets, a small business being done in each. Building materials were active and firm. Wool was dull, and easy. Potatoes and poultry were quiet, and railroad freights ruled steady at former rates.

Highwines were active and advanced 1c per gallon, opening at 89c, and selling up to 90c, but closed easier at 89c bid, and 89 1-2c asked. Sales were 300 brls at 90c, and 100 brls at 89c.

Lake freights were active, but 1-2c lower, though a portion of the decline was established yesterday afternoon. A total of 17 charters was reported, which will carry out 32,000 bu wheat, and 420,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 7c on wheat, 6 1-2a6 3-4c on corn, 6c on barley, and 4 3-4a5c on oats to Buffalo; 11 1-2a12c on wheat, and 11c on corn to Oswego; 12a12 1-2c on wheat, and 11 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were again strong but quiet. The conviction is growing that the parties who control the bulk of the pork now here will succeed in forcing up the price to $18.00 or $20.00 by the close of this month, though it is difficult to see what they will gain by it, as there is little doubt that nearly, if not quite, all of the shorts will be filled from outside sources. It is significant that a couple of gentlemen prominently connected with the pork corner in Cincinnati were in our city to-day. The object of their visit is not known outside; but they were closeted for some time with the parties who are running our corner, and it was shrewdly suspected that they came to arrange for unloading, unless sufficient *inducements* were offered them to keep it at home. The situation is really a critical one, as the Cincinnati corner ends with this month, while the Chicago corner extends into August. Hence there will be no (speculative) use for pork in Cincinnati at the very time that the short interest here will want it the most. But this fact did not prevent a further advance of 25a50c per brl in pork to-day, though there were parties wicked enough to say that the bidding was all done by agents of the longs. Lard was dull and nominally unchanged. Meats were in good demand, and quoted firmer. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.25a 15.37 1-2; do seller August, $14.87 1-2a15.00; do seller September, $13.40a13.50; do seller December nominal at $12.25a12.27 1-2; do seller the year at $12.00 a12.15. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.75a9.00; do seller December, $8.25a9.00; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 5 1-2a5 5-8c for shoulders, and 7 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13a 14c for winter, and 11a12 for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3-8a6 1-2c for shoulders; 8 1-8a 8 1-4c for short ribs; 8 3 8a8 1-2c for clear; 13a 15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26 00a 26.50. City tallow, 7 7-8a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller the month at $15.25; 300 brls do at $15.00; 50 tcs lard at $9.00; 100 tcs summer do at 7 3-4c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 5 1-2c; 10,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 6 3-4c, and 5,000 lbs do at 6 5-8c, both packed.

Flour was in little better demand; chiefly for the better brands of spring extras, and on direct orders. There was very little inquiry from ordinary shippers, or from the local trade. Prices were quoted firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.60; 300 brls do at $7.50; 400 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 380 brls do, low, at $5.00; 700 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 50 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,680 brls. Bran was scarce and higher; sales were 20 tons at $12.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6.50@7.50
Spring superfines	2.75@4.00
Rye flour	3.75@4.00

Wheat was excited, and irregularly higher, the market for August advancing 5c at one time above the closing price of yesterday, which was about the highest quotation of that day. Cash lots were 5a6c higher. The upward movement was principally the result of a short scare, born of continued bad weather; news was received that it was raining heavily this morning over a large part of Iowa, where they have had a little too much rain already. A great many operators were inclined, to-day, to think that the cool, cloudy weather of the past few days is but the prelude to a wet autumn, which will force up prices to a point approximating those reached in the June corner. Liverpool was reported unchanged, but one private telegram quoted that market as lower. New York was, however, reported higher, being affected by the same influence as that operating here, though not to the same extent, and Liverpool shared later in the stronger tone, after which the market became quite firm, in succeedence to an hour of dullness. Cash wheat was not wanted, except a few car lots by local millers. No arrivals of winter wheat are reported as yet, but several orders are on the market, at $1.45 a1.65 for prime red to choice white. Seller August opened to-day at $1.21, advanced irregularly to $1.24, fell back to $1.22 3 4, and closed firmer at $1.24. Seller September sold at $1.12a1.14 3 4, closing at $1.14 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.11 1-2a1.12, closing relatively dull at $1.12 1 4. Seller the month sold at $1.28a1.32, closing at $1.31. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.31; 10,000 bu do at $1.32; 11,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.32; 20,000 bu do at $1.31 1 2; 10,000 bu do at $1.31 1-4; 16,400 bu do at $1.31; 5,000 bu do at $1.30 3-4; 13,200 bu do at $1.30 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.30 1-4; 44,800 bu do at $1.30; 6,200 bu do at $1.29 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.29; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11. Total, 171,800 bu.

Corn was again active, and 1-2a3-4c higher, in sympathy with wheat, and rather weak at the advance. New York was reported firmer, while Liverpool was dull. The weather had not, however, so much to do with future corn as present. The facts of lighter receipts here, Eastern firmness, a decline in lake freights, and anticipated dropping off in receipts here during the remainder of the month, brought out a good shipping demand, and all the cash corn offered was freely taken, short receipts being most in favor. Options were active early, a few local shorts filling in, but it was soon found that there were no country orders on the floor, and options then dragged badly, seller August declining to very nearly the price of regular No. 2, in the absence of buyers. The more deferred options were not in quite so much disfavor; but they were very little wanted after the middle of the session. Seller August opened at 42 5 8c, advanced to 43c, declined to 42 1 2c, and closed at 42 3 4c. Seller September sold at 43 1-2a44c, closing at 43 5 8c. Regular No. 2 closed at 42 1 4c bid; short receipts at 42a42 1-8c; and strictly fresh receipts at 42 1-2a42 5 8c. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu No. 1 at 42 3-4c; 28,400 bu No. 2 at 42 3-4c; 84,200 bu do. at 42 5-8c; 147,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 115,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 194,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 22,000 bu do at 42 1-8c; 18,000 bu do at 42c; 22,400 bu high mixed at 43c afloat; 400 bu rejected at 39 3 4c; 1,600 bu do at 39 5-8c; 15,600 bu do at 39 1 2c; 3,200 bu do at 39c. Total, 756,400 bu.

Oats were rather more active on options, principally for next month, but very quiet for cash lots, on an average advance of about 3 4c per bu, in sympathy with other grain, New York being also quoted strong, while our receipts are light and offerings small. The great bulk of the Chandler oats have been shipped out without being placed on the market, leaving little besides the current receipts to offer. Cash lots were nominal, at 27 1-2c bid, and 27 3 4c asked, during the greater part of the session. Seller August was active, at 26 3 4a27c, chiefly at the outside. Seller September was little better than nominal, at August prices. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu (new receipts) at 28c; 4,200 bu at 27½c; 13,000 bu at 27½c; 5,000 bu at 27¾c. Total, 26,[illegible] bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1½a2c higher, under rapidly diminishing stocks, and light receipts. Options were inactive, but nominally strong at 54½a55c for seller August, and 56c for seller September. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 57c; 800 bu at 56½c; and 400 bu rejected at 48½c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was fairly active, and shared in the general advance to the extent of about 1c per bu, both on cash and future. New No. 2, seller September, opened at 58c, and advanced to 59c, with liberal sales at the outside, and closed at 58a58 1-2c. Old No. 2 was quiet at 55c in regular houses outside of Armour, Dole & Co., which house is said to have large outstanding receipts for the crop of 1870, which nobody wants. No. 3 was nominal at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 55c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 67 1-2c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 47c; 400 bu do at 40c; 400 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 6,400 bu.

Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, give the following "average" tables of production and stock of petroleum in the oil regions:

PRODUCTION.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
January	17,836	15,477	13,634
February	18,033	14,391	11,917
March	16,927	13,581	12,394
April	16,929	13,888	12,974
May	16,848	13,987	14,165
June	17,449	14,936	14,617
July		17,262	15,099
August		18,161	17,777
September		17,048	19,480
October		17,093	20,129
November		17,873	18,033
December		17,724	18,214

STOCKS.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Jan. 1	632,648	537,781	240,000
Feb. 1	692,283	557,031	241,000
March 1	866,648	612,244	231,000
April 1	1,040,296	673,810	255,000
May 1	1,114,340	695,616	229,500
June 1	1,202,649	561,424	341,565
July 1	990,229	541,676	321,340
Aug. 1		520,293	366,908
Sept. 1		541,875	477,935
Oct. 1		494,066	475,895
Nov. 1		593,074	576,014
Dec. 1		522,974	554,620

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were moderately active, except oats; but all were easier. Pork was unsettled, and nominally higher on cash. Lake freights were quiet but firmer, at 12c bid for corn to Kingston. One charter was reported which will take 20,000 bu corn to Collingwood at 5c, free of elevation. Sales on the call were as follows: 500 brls pork seller August at $14.75; 20,000 bu wheat seller August at $1.22 1-8; 50,000 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do seller September at $1.13 1-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.13 1-2; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.11 1-2; 15,000 bu corn seller August at 42 5 8c; 15,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 20,000 bu do seller September at 43 5-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$15 65	$15.90
Mess pork, seller August	14.75	
Mess pork, seller September	13.50	13 75
Mess pork, seller December		
Mess pork, seller the year		12.25
Lard, cash		
Lard, seller December		
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.29½	1.30½
Wheat, seller August	1.23	1.23¼
Wheat, seller first half August		
Wheat, seller September	1.13½	1.13¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.11	1.11¼
Corn, cash or seller July	42¼	42½
Corn, seller August	42½	42⅝
Corn, seller last half August		
Corn, seller September		
Oats, cash or seller July	27¼	27½
Oats, seller August	27	27
Oats, seller September		27
Oats, seller the year	26	26¼

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25.

BUTTER—The market for this article presented no new features. An active demand still exists for the better grades, and, the supply of such continuing light, prices remain exceedingly firm. There is not a large stock, even of low grades, but as there is only a slight margin between here and the Eastern markets the movement is slack. We quote: Choice dairy at 19@22c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with the bagging market. The inquiry for grain bags exhibits a steady increase, and the firmness that has been so prominent a feature of the market for several weeks past is still prevalent. Burlaps and gunnies rule quiet and steady. We repeat our list: Stark, 40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 34½c; Royal River, 31c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this branch of the market there was a moderate amount of trading, and the feeling developed was one of firmness; stucco, $3.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	10.00	17.50
16x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x24 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x28 to 28x44	11.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	22.50
30x50 to 32x52		25.50
32x54 to 34x56		27.50
32x58 to 34x60		30.00
36x60 to 40x60		32.00

BROOM CORN—Trade was again dull, and prices were almost nominal: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@160.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEESWAX—Sales: 300 lbs prime at 33c.

BEANS—The market was less active, and a weak feeling prevailed: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—The lighter receipt of the past few days, together with the advance established at the East, have imparted a firmer tone to the cheese market, and quotations are to-day advanced ½@1c all around. Stocks are moderate and in good condition, most of the inferior lots having been worked off. We now quote New York factory, 10½@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Prices were steady and firm. There was a fair inquiry from country dealers and from local consumers at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain quiet, with little or no variation in prices. The following are the nominal rates:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2 50
Quinces, 2 lb	4 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3.25
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30
Peas, 2 lb	3.35
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The leading articles were only in fair inquiry, but as yet we are unable to note any changes in quotations: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—The demand was small, and prices were easy at 11@12c per doz. The supply large.

FEATHERS—Sales: 5 sks prime at 65c per lb.

FISH—The only drawback to the fish trade is the difficulty encountered by our dealers in getting the fish forward fast enough to meet the wants of their customers, the demand, both on local and interior accounts, being active. Prices rule firm and unchanged, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.25; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.50@1.65; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $5.50@5.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Continue dull, with prices generally weak. A light business is doing at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 12@13½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13@14½c; raspberries, 34@36c; pitted cherries, 32@34c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do Western, 8@9c; do, Michigan, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—With the exception of a slight reduction in O. G. Java coffee, prices for goods coming under this head were unchanged. The general market exhibited a good degree of activity, and firmness is still the prevailing feeling. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 28@24c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23½c; prime do, 22@23c; good do, 21@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13½c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11¾@11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.22.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches in large supply and weak at 25@75c. Bartletts pears, $3.50 per bu, or $1.00 per basket. Apples, $2.50@3.25. Nutmeg melons, $2.75 per doz. Sales: Peaches—40 cases at 50c; 55 cases at 40c. Apples—10 brls at $2.75. Melons—9 dozen at $2.75. Berries—Good demand, supply light. Prices firm at $1.75 per case for raspberries; 25c a quart for Lawton blackberries; $8.00 per bu for cherries; 75c per basket for currants; $4.50@5.00 for whortleberries. Sales: Raspberries—25 cases at 18c; 4 cases Lawton blackberries at 25c per quart; 8 bu cherries at $3.10; 20 baskets currants at 75c; 14 bu whortleberries at $5.00. Lemons were less active at $15.50@16.00 per box, and oranges at $12.00.

HAY—There was a fair shipping demand for this commodity, and pressed descriptions were again firm. Loose hay on wagons was in moderate request only and prices were irregular. We quote the wholesale rates paid by dealers: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.00; do loose, pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this branch of trade there was not the slightest change to note. The demand continues steadily active, and holders are firm in their views at strong prices. The following are current: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a moderate demand, and as the advices from the East are of an encouraging character, quotations remain firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5	9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5	9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6	6 10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6	6 10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5	9-10 rates
Round and square	5 2-10@ 5	2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9 10@ 5	2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@ 13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—Domestic stock is meeting with as much inquiry as is usual at this season of the year, and the prevalent feeling is firm. In French stock there is little or nothing doing, nor is any considerable movement anticipated until after August 1. We make no change in quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.50
Calf, country	1.10@	1.35
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	31@	34
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@	31
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper, were in good demand, both on city and country account, and prices were almost invariably well sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 5, 6, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 5c net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was of a light character, and prices were frequently shaded in order to effect sales:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 18@	23
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@	20
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@	24
Marine, ₩ lb	20@	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5 00@	5.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@	7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@	6.00

NAILS—Trade was fairly active to-day, upon the basis of $6.00 rates. The supply is ample: 10d to 6d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Turpentine was firm and higher, with which exception prices underwent no quotable change. Linseed and lard oils were in good request, and the former is tending upward. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 98c; turpentine, 60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices were without change. A moderate movement was witnessed at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	3.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4 c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The market was dull, but firm at at the following range of prices: New, 70@75c per bu to $2.00@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Was in fair inquiry, at about previous quotations: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.75@3.50.

SEEDS—The demand was small, at about the following range of prices: Timothy, at $2.75@2.80 for good; $2.85@2.90 for prime; seller August, $2.75; clover, at $5.40@5.50.

SALT—Met with a large demand on shipping account, and as the receipts are of a light character, prices rule as follows: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Dealers report a steadily fair inquiry for teas, and the market seems firmer, the quoted prices being pretty generally adhered to. We make no change in our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c @$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady as follows: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 60@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEAL—Dull at 8½@10c. Sales: 8 carcasses at 9c.

VEGETABLES—In good demand at unchanged prices. Tomatoes, 40@60c ₩ box. Cucumbers, 25@40c ₩ doz. Squash, 40@50c ₩ doz. Beets, $2.50 ₩ brl. Onions, $2.50 ₩ brl. Egg plant, $2.00 ₩ doz. Cabbage, 50@75c ₩ doz. Cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 ₩ doz. Peas, 75c ₩ bu. Beans, $1.00 ₩ bu. Green corn, 15c ₩ doz. Celery, 90c ₩ doz. Turnips, $2.00 ₩ brl.

WOOD—The demand was good for the season and the late advance was fully maintained. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—As yet there is very little improvement to note in the demand, and quotations remain the same as last noted:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	35@38c
Washed, fine	35@40c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@42c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@63c

Dingy and poorly washed wool 10@10c less. Burry and cotty wool 5@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,846	8,183	799
Tuesday	2,281	7,478	379
Wednesday	1,424	11,096	380
Thursday	3,160	10,521	308
Total	11,791	37,265	1,883
Same time last week	8,762	30,384	1,136
Week before last	10,053	33,669	1,614

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,133	5,364	
Tuesday	2,209	7,563	
Wednesday	1,240	8,876	
Total	5,581	21,763	

CATTLE—The arrivals to-day were 3,160, which makes the supply for the week up to this evening, 11,791, against 8,762 for the same period last week, and 10,050 week before last. Large as were the fresh receipts, there seemed to be a feeling of confidence among all classes of operators, and under an active demand on Eastern account, and a liberal inquiry from feeders and local butchers, the advance gained early in the week was firmly sustained throughout. The range of prices was to 20@25c, though most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $3.50@5.80. Stockers sold all the way from $3.00, for thin, rough lots, to $4.50 for choice droves—chiefly, however, at $3.50@4.25 for medium to good. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.35 @ 6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5-years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.85 @ 6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.35 @ 5.65
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scalawag steers, and thin rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	cows	993	$3.87½
17	choice steers	1,178	5 90
12	good cows	1,098	4 00
62	good steers	1,290	5.75
16	good steers	1,163	5 40
14	cows	980	3.70
67	Texans steers	780	2 93
10	cows	841	3.25
68	cows	1,198	4.20
15	cows	898	3.50
19	cows	982	3 50
15	cows	809	3 50
16	cows	1,090	4.25
52	medium steers	1,115	4.90
18	stock steers	833	4.20
17	Texans	882	3 00
48	medium steers	1,161	5.25
44	Texans	681	3.00
32	good steers	1,330	5.80
17	choice steers	1,176	6 00
64	good steers	1,214	5 75
17	Texans	872	2 75
17	smooth steers	1,181	5.75
50	good steers	1,123	5 60
72	choice steers	1,248	6.35
17	medium steers	1,196	5.12½
17	good steers	1,260	5.80
10	medium steers	1,217	5 60
18	choice steers	1,203	6.00
17	fair fleshy steers	1,186	5.40
144	good steers	1,161	5 75
27	Texas cattle	892	2.75
19	light fat steers	965	5 30
15	butchers' stock	887	3.50
33	medium steers	1,217	5.50
48	extra steers	1,350	6 65
48	good steers	1,347	5 80
55	Texas cattle	863	3.12½
13	Texas cattle	1,043	3.35
13	cows	943	3 50
18	butchers' stock	1,193	4 55
17	thinnish steers	1,137	4 75

HOGS—During the forenoon trading was active, and values underwent no visible change, sales being readily effected at $4.10@4.45 for common rough mixed lots to choice even droves, but in the afternoon the demand fell off some and the feeling was sensibly easier. Good to choice grades did not decline materially, but the poorer sorts were offered toward the close at prices fully 5c lower than were current early in the day. A considerable number remained in the pens and the market closed heavy at $4.00@4.20 for inferior to common; at $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.40 for good to choice. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	210	$4.37½	44	199	$4.30	46	197	$4.35
27	226	4.30	50	265	4.25	49	219	4.30
75	207	4 40	40	276	4.25	99	220	3.95
76	305	4 28	44	213	4.35	48	209	4.35
47	212	4.30	48	280	4.35	59	212	4.30
163	235	4.45	220	199	4.30	191	258	4.30
57	164	4.35	116	245	4.30	30	230	4.30
65	188	4.45	53	248	4.30	57	250	4.40
60	226	4.45	41	277	4.25	176	228	4.30
58	181	4.45	47	380	4 20	70	215	4.40
80	247	4.25	46	209	4.30	61	217	4.40
82	260	4.25	48	200	4.30	62	8.4	4.15
66	165	4.32½	55	227	4.30	82	218	4.35
108	204	4.35	115	208	4.40	62	241	4.25
54	176	4.40	36	180	4.40	44	217	4.40

SHEEP—The condition of the market was unchanged. The supply reached only 308, and not enough was done in the way of sales to indicate a change in values. We quote at $3.25@5.25 for common to choice mutton grades.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,491	2,009
Shingles, m	160	1,598
Lath, pieces, m	1,440	171

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,168	1,919
Shingles, m	2,020	1,586
Lath, pieces, m	598	304

CARGOES—The demand to-day, notwithstanding the disagreeable character of the weather, was moderately large, and for joist and scantling, prices were advanced fully 12½c per 1,000 feet. A sawed shingles and lath and pickets were held at former quotations.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3.25
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.75
White Lake, ₩ m	2.75
Grand River, ₩ m	2 75

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.12½
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	3.25
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3.00 @ 3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½ @ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.35c
Menominee	4.00
Oconto	4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00 @15.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00 @12.50
Joist and scantling	12.50 @12.62½
Shingles	2.75 @ 3.00
Lath	2.62½@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Peoria, from Monastique, 180 m ft Norway boards and strips at $14.50, 40 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Laurel, from White Lake, 75 m ft coarse (common) at $13.25 for inch, and $12.25 for 2 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow I. M. Hill, from Manistee, 195 m ft joist and scantling, at $22.00 for 3 by 14, 20 feet and over, $20.50 for 3 by 12, 20 feet and over, and $14.00 for 2 by 12, 18 feet and over; balance at $12.62½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow Mermaid, from Saugatuck, 65 m ft common mixed, at $12.50, 15 m lath at $2.75. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Iver Lawson, from Muskegon, 160 m ft strips and boards at $19.00, 75 m lath at $2.75. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Westchester, from Muskegon, 145 m ft inch, 1¼, and 1½ straight run (circular sawed) at $18.50. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Buena Vista, from Manistee, deck load on contract; hold, 300 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Gesine, from Ludington, 15 m ft strips and boards at $14.50, 70 m ft short joist and scantling at $12.50, 12 m lath at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

There was less activity in the demand to day, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather, but a fair business was transacted at the following quotations:

Transactions afloat include the following:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third-clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	38.00@40.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market for A sawed shingles was dull, at unchanged prices:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 12s; spring, 10s 10d@11s 3d; white, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 25.—Consols—Money 92⅝; account, 92⅝; bonds of 1862, 91⅜; 1865, 93⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes, 54f 42c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton lower; middling uplands, 9⅝; Orleans, 10; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Beef, 62s 6d. Cheese, 55s.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Beeves, to-day, 2,600, making 8,100 since Saturday, against 8,800 the same time last week. Cattle generally poor, and this stock goes slow at ½c decline. Prime in demand, but none good enough to exceed 13c. Six cars Texans, 9½@11c; stock not all sold. Six cars good 8 cwt Kentucky, 12½@13c; lot 6½ cwt Illinois, $70.00 each; 6 cars strong 7 cwt, 12½c; 4 cars Texans, av 6 cwt, 9½c; 2 cars good Texan, av 7 cwt, 10½c; 3 cars Ohio, av 8½ cwt, 12½c. Sheep and Lambs—4,400 to-day and 13,400 the week against 13,200 the same time last week. Prime sheep scarce and wanted at full prices. Several lots selling at 7 cents; common to good go at 4@6½c. Lambs plenty and dull at a little decline, or 9@11c. A few extra Jersey brought 12c. Car Ohio Sheep, av 87 lbs, 7c; 2 cars, av 83 lbs, 6½c; car Kentucky, av [illegible]; car Indiana, av 90 lbs, 6½c.

HOGS—45 cars to-day and 18,400 for the week, against 17,800 the same time last week. Market firm at an advance. Dressed are selling at 6½@6¾c; a few extreme heavy at 6c, and light pigs at 6½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A decidedly better feeling was manifested in the market to-day, and an improvement in business was visible in all the different departments of trade. No large transactions in any special line of goods are reported, but a more general distribution is noticed, and there is a much better tone to the market. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirting are firm at former quotations, but not many changed hands. In colored cotton goods there is no change to note in quotations, and sales are very limited. In prints, some fair sales have been made. Market generally dull. The inquiry continues good for low-priced and medium cassimeres, that can be sold from 75c to $1.00, but for the finer grades the market is inactive. Some houses report the demand for flannel improving, and business more active. A fair amount of business was done to-day at full rates.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 25.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts, 6,000 brls superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.75; common to good extra, $6.10@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.80@8.75; St Louis, $9.10@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts, 18,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.48@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.49@1.49; No. 1, $1.50@1.51; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye more active; Western in store, 70½@71c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 130,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59@60c; sail, do, 61@62c. Oats steady and in fair demand; Western, 41½@43½c; Ohio, 45@47c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.80@14.00; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, [illegible]; middles firm; long clear, 7½@[illegible]. Lard more active and higher; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 9[illegible]; old, 9[illegible]; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@12c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; best brands a shade higher. Wheat active and higher; old No. 2 red winter, $1.70; new do, $1.65. Corn in fair demand and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 29@30c. Rye steady at 59@60c.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; small lots, $13.50@14.00. Bulk meats buoyant; shoulders, 5½c; hams, 10½c. Bacon firm at 6½@8½@9c. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Higher at $3.90@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; good to prime red, $1.80@1.85; common to fair do, $1.35@1.45; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed, 40c; white, 41@42c. Rye quiet at 80@75c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; pork, $14.25. Bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 9c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard dull at 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Firmer; good to choice, 18@22c; fancy, 22c.

WHISKEY—Firm and stock light, at 94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25. Wheat quiet; old red, $1.80@1.82; new do, $1.65@1.75; white, $1.90. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow, 61c. Oats quiet, at 40@42c.

WHISKEY—94@94½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 25.—No session in the Board of Trade to-day, the members having gone on an excursion over the Eel River and Indiana Railroad to Indianapolis.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling held at 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 25—Wheat dull; 7,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club, lots, $1.35. Corn firmer; sales 25,000 bu No. 2 Western at 51½c. Oats dull; held at 35c for No. 2 Western. Canal freights firmer, asking ½c advance on corn and wheat, to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; treble, 6½@7½c; family, 8@9c. Corn quiet; mixed, 58@59c; white mixed, 70c; white, 72c.

BRAN—$1.05.

WHISKEY—Held firmly at 90c@$1.00; others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26; sight, ⅛ premium.

GOLD—14⅜.

COTTON—Inactive and nominal; good ordinary, 19½c; low middling, 20½c; middling, 21½c. Receipts, 5. Exports, none; stock, 8,561.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour light and unchanged. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.26¼. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 57c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 130,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, $1.55; No. 1 red, seller August, $1.42; No. 2 do, cash, $1.45. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, seller September, 50@50½c; low mixed, 47@47½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 32c; Michigan, 33c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; to Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—TOBACCO—Steady; sales 113 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In good demand; stock light; prices advancing. Mess pork in round lots, $13.25@15.50. Bacon very firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8⅛@8½c; clear, 9c packed; orders, ½c higher. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, nominally, 7½c; clear, 8; loose, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, fancy, 14½@15c for round lots. Lard steady.

WHISKEY—Strong at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1.55@1.62; new, $1.45@1.50. Corn quiet and weak at 50c. Rye, 70@73c. Oats, 31@35c. Barley, 59@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm; sales regular at $14.00; city held at $16.00. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices, 5¼, 7½, 7⅝, 7½, and 7½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8⅝c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30@4.80.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—COTTON—Dull; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $4.00@9.00. Corn meal lower at $3.30. Corn quiet at 57@58c. Oats nominal.

HAY—Scarce at $24.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 9½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm, but prices are unchanged. Wheat very firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.75; No. 2, $1.60. Corn steady; low mixed, 49c. Oats irregular at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Very firm at unchanged prices.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVALS .... July 25.

Bark Menominee, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Schr Kate Kelley, Oswego, 428 tons R. R. iron.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 55 m lumber, 20 m brls lath.
Scow Ahnapee, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Prop Cuyahoga, 345 tons iron ore, 320 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 560 m lumber, 4 brls beef, 1 brl flour, and sundries.
Bark John Breden, Buffalo, 575 tons coal.
Brig Starlight, Bass Island, 450 tons stone.
Schr Geo. L. Wren, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 155 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr O Shaw, South Haven, 45 cords bark.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Radical, Carlton, 7,500 posts.
Schr O. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 446 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ph[illegible], Ludington, 108 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr C. Culver, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Detroit, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Adrian City, 80 cds wood, 50 cds bark.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 1,600 railroad ties.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 6 pkgs wool, 4 pkgs butter, 4 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 39 bxs fish and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 500 brls R. R. iron.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,300 m shgls, 7 m lumber, 30 m staves, 100 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menomonee, 150 hlf brls fish.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 3,000 brls salt and sundries.
Bark Monitor, Cleveland, 580 tons coal.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 594 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr M. Helen, White Lake, 2 m oak ties.
Schr Rising Star, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ellison's Bay, 70 m timber, 100 cds wood.
Schr Japan, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Gazsey, Evanston 16 yds gravel.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Barge T. C. Bronson, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 650 tons iron ore.
Schr Mary B. Robertson, Berry Inlet, 301,968 ft lumber.
Bark Southwest, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr New Dominion, Masko[illegible], 293,627 ft lumber.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Wooley's Pier, 95 cds wood.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Manitowoc, 95 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood, and sundries.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 cds wood.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 145 cds wood.
Schr Boaz, Ludington, 85 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Pentwater, 85 cds wood.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 75 cds wood, 475 m shingles.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Pier, 135 cds wood.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 137 cds wood.
Schr Peoria, Monestique 170 cds wood, 20 m lath.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 313 tons pig iron.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 120 cds wood.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 80 m shingles, bolts, and sundries.
Schr Geo. W. Finney, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 30 brls beef and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop St. Lawrence, Montreal, 10,000 wheat, 100 brls pork.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 46,150 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 36 bales broom-corn, 20 bales flax, and sundries.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 11,961 bu corn, 16 cases lard and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 202 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 26,010 bu corn.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 30,220 bu corn.
Schr American, Oswego, 19,113 bu corn.
Schr Amaranth, Kingston, 17,917 bu wheat.
Scow M. Helen, White Lake, 25 brls flour and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Escanaba, 50 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 5 brls pork and sundries.
Schr West Side, Kingston, 18,030 bu wheat.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 80 bu oats.
Bark Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cleveland, 15,000 bu barley.
Schr Nevada, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 30,700 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Engagements reported today were: To Kingston—Agnes, Hope, and Rising Star, corn at 12c; Yankee Blade, corn at 11½c. To Collingwood—Robertson and New Dominion, wheat on p. t. To Boston—Props City of Toledo and Chicago, corn through; prop Oneida, same. To Port Colborne—Atwater, Swallow, corn at 7c. To Buffalo—Thomas A. Scott, corn at 7c; Butcher Boy and Lucy J. Clark, corn at 6½c; Northwest and St. Lawrence, corn on owners account; Russell, Graves, and Sherwood, corn at 6½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Freights are dull, and nominally ½c lower. The supply of vessels is light, but in excess of the demand, shippers being [illegible] the market. Rates are nominal at 7c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12½c to Oswego. Engagements: To Kingston—Schooner Kate L. Bruce, 19,000 bu wheat at 13c. To Buffalo—Propeller Canisteo, 12,000 bu rye and 15,000 bu oats, at through rates.

DETROIT, July 25.—Rates still firm. Charters—Barge Sophia Smith, lumber, on the rail, from Georgian Bay to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Rates firm. The following charters reported: Prop Colorado, 2,200 brls salt to Chicago, 15c per brl f. o. b; schr Prince Alfred, coal to Chicago, $1.00 per ton, free; schr Sunnyside and bark Gardner, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.25 per ton, free.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 23:

DOWN—Schr L. Casey, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Wm. Howe, Saginaw to Kingston, timber; schr Albatross, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr Floretta, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Louisa, Toledo to Kingston, timber.

UP—Props City of London, Young America. Schr Annandale. Schr H. & P. Murray, Kingston to Detroit, pig iron and stone. Schr Phalarope, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal. Bark Malta, Clayton to Windsor, light. Schr H. W. Hoag, Clayton to Toledo, railroad iron. Prop Dromedary, Hamilton to Toledo, general cargo. Bark J. C. Woodruff, Collins' Bay to Bear Creek, light. Schr Princess Alexandra, Kingston to Bay City, light. Bark St Lawrence, Clayton to Cedar Creek, light. Schr Wm F. Allen, Port Colborne to Cleveland. Schr B. F. Gardner, Port Colborne to Cleveland. Schr Pandora, Port Colborne to Cleveland.

WIND—East.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—PASSED UP—Propellers Winslow, Arizona, Blanchard; barks City of Painesville, Clyde; schooners Willie, Keller, Gifford, Evaline, J. W. Nichols, Mary Grover, Golden Fleece, B Parson, Hartsell, Farwell.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Annie Craig; schooners S P. Ely, Fred. More, Wm. Grandy.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—PASSED UP—Props Java, East, Lady Franklin. Tuttle and barge, Meteor; schrs G. D. Norris, J. S. Richards, Thomas Parsons, Moses Gage, J. Rice, Colonel Cook.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs Belle Walbridge, Maumee Valley, Anna Grover.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 25.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Katie, light, from Peru; canal boat Montauk, from Peru, with corn for Chicago.

Departed—Steamer Katie, with a number of lighters for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Montauk, with corn for Chicago.

Passed Out—Canal repairer, for Henry.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the date specified: On the 19th, bound down—Stmr Cumberland. On the 20th, bound up—Prop Arctic, tug Quayle, and schr E. A. Mayes. Down—Prop H. B. Tuttle; schrs George H. Ely, F. Baker, Exchange, Sea Bird, City of Buffalo. On the 21st, bound up—Schrs Mountaineer, Corsair. Down—Prop Champlain; schrs Czar, Oak Leaf, and prop Atlantic. Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 7 inches.

Lake Matters in Brief.

MISSING—John Doyle, a seaman on the schooner Rising Star, has been missing since Wednesday. He resided in Oswego.

NEW VESSEL—Messrs. Downey & Andrews, of Napanee, built a barge at South Bay, during the past winter, which was launched by Mr. John Tait contractor and builder. She was called the David Andrews. Her capacity is 180 tons, and she will carry 12,000 bushels of grain.

A NEW HATCH.—The propeller Ontonagon is having some alterations made to better adapt her for the lumber trade. A new hatch of large size is being introduced which will shorten the time in taking on or discharging cargo.

ATTACHED FOR DEBT.—A few days since at Traverse City the General Sheridan was attached for debt on the complaint of the engineer. Since then several of the other boat hands have filed intervening claims for services rendered on board the steamer.

A CHANGE IN PROSPECT.—The tug Oswego, is now at Detroit.

THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION.—Captain A. McWayne of Toledo, contractor for keeping in position the buoys in the Tenth District, embracing the ports of Toledo, Sandusky, Fremont, and Port Clinton, requests shipmasters and others noticing any of the indicators of obstructions that are out of place in the above-mentioned territory, to at once communicate with him.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Light House Board have given notice that a steam fog-whistle has been established at White Fish Point Light-Station, Lake Superior. During thick and foggy weather the signal will be sounded as follows: A blast of 8 seconds, followed by an interval of 10 seconds; then a blast of 2 seconds, followed by an interval of 40 seconds, alternating in this manner every minute.

STEAM BARGE DISABLED.—The steam barge Henry Howard, while on the passage down, with a tow of barges lumber laden, became disabled on Lake Huron by the breaking of her machinery, and, for a time, was drifting at the mercy of the elements, when she was finally picked up by the tug M I Mills, and taken through to Buffalo. The accident took place on the 20th inst.

TUGGING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The tugs W. K. Muir and J. B. Merrill were taxed to their utmost, yesterday morning, in hauling off the bark S J. Austin, of Buffalo, which had grounded in the river south of Huron street bridge. The Austin was loaded with coal for Pearson's Cream City Coal Yard. The shallow portion of the channel below the bridge should receive the immediate attention of the authorities.

STAVE SHIPMENTS.—There has been little doing in stave shipping, less than in former seasons. At various points large quantities are awaiting the arrival of vessels to move them forward. Vessels at present rates do not care about chartering in that business, although the profit is about equal to lumber. But there is less despatch with greater wear of vessel. Stave freights have accordingly risen somewhat and are beginning to go forward more freely.—*Detroit Tribune, 24th.*

RAFTING.—Those engaged in rafting on Lake Huron have, within the past few days, been interrupted by bad weather. One raft has been already reported broken up in parts, and on Monday another arrived in St. Clair River considerably demoralized. The tug Vulcan left yesterday with a raft from the Saubie, containing 1,250,000 feet. The tug J. Martin has recently arrived with one at Port Huron; also the Kate Moffatt. The tug Sweepstakes arrived last evening, with a raft from Bay City, and the Gladiator is also coming with a large raft in tow.—*Ibid.*

A Grasshopper Storm.

From the St. Paul Press, July 19.

A. R. Bayliss, Esq., formerly of this city, now storekeeper for the Northern Pacific Railroad at the second crossing of the Cheyenne River, is responsible for the following remarkable story, which is a good one, whether true or not. He has a neat house there and has taken great pains to make a garden, and has been so eminently successful that all of the officers of the road who have passed by have complimented him in high terms upon it. But now he has no garden; it has disappeared. On the 8th inst., he writes during a severe thunder storm an immense cloud of grasshoppers darkened the air and settled down over his place they covered the whole ground, and, desirous of finding out the extent of the visitation, he took a carriage and drove out, finding that they extended about three miles each way from him, six miles in all. Millions of them, he writes, are hurled with violence against the house, and killed, so that he "wheeled away ten barrow loads of them." They left not a green thing visible after taking their supper. They remained about twenty-four hours. There; if any one can tell a bigger story than that, or write it with any ordinary pen and ink let him come on.

Paul de Cassagnac.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, has been tried before the Correctional Court of Paris for fighting a duel with M. Lockroy. The latter had published an article comparing Napoleon to Troppman. In his defence, Cassagnac said: "M. Lockroy has described the Emperor as a bandit and a coward. I will ask you what I must have experienced on hearing thus described a sovereign to whom I have devoted my life, my honor, and my loyalty. The Emperor a bandit!—then what am I who defend him? The Emperor a coward! I was behind him with a musket on my shoulder, and accompanied him to the field of battle. [Uproar in the Court.] Those who made that noise were not there. I replied to the article of M. Lockroy by applying to him the epithets he had applied to the Emperor. Mr. Lockroy sent me a challenge—and here I will note that, though I am not a champion of the freedom of the press, I never sent a challenge for a newspaper article, but have had to accept many from those Liberal gentlemen who are constantly writing about a free press, but seem unable to trust to their pens for their vindication." Cassagnac was sentenced to a week's imprisonment and a fine of $20, his opponent receiving the same punishment.

Two Reasons for Suicide.

Coshocton, O., (July 19) Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

George Factor, Jr., was the name of the young man who committed suicide last Sabbath morning. He has been waiting on a young lady in Roscoe for some time. He called last Saturday evening to see her, but her parents would not allow him to come to the door. George said he only wanted to say a word to her. On being told that she could not come, he bade them good bye, and said maybe they would never see him again. George had ridden one of his father's livery horses on this occasion, and by some means it got away from him, and he went home without it. His father had hired the horse to a man on Saturday, to be used the following day. Mr. Factor woke George up at daylight on Sabbath morning and told him that he would give him just one hour and a half to find the horse or he would kill him. His son replied: "If you dont give me more time than that you'll never get a chance to kill me." He mounted his horse and rode over to Roscoe, called at the young lady's (Miss Darne) house, and was again refused permission to see her; got on to his horse and rode into the woods near by, and hung himself with a bridle. It is supposed that he stood on the horse and tied the bridle to a limb, and then put the rein around his neck. He then started the horse from under him. When found, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, his neck was broken and the ants had eaten all the flesh from his face.

—In Paris, Texas, the other day, the proprietor of a hotel set a trap to catch a barn-yard thief. The enterprise yielded a gray fox on one night, and a strapping negro on another.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'dat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:15 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:40 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*12:30 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*4:40 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*5:20 p m
		*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*3:45 p m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*5:45 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accomm'odat'n	*12:10 p m	*2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:50 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis		
Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.		11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	§7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*3:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:20 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	*3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*8:30 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Freeport Passenger	*3:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:00 p m	*3:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*7:45 p m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

Steam Heating & Ventilating.

We would call particular attention to the celebrated Clogston Cast Iron Radiator, which for beauty of finish and effectiveness in heating, stands unequalled. In the East, where they have been in use, they are the universal favorites over all other competitors. We are now putting them into several of the largest and most prominent buildings. We are also using the Clogston Sectional Non-Explosive Cast Iron Steam Boiler, which for safety, economy in fuel, and durability, are unrivalled, either for power or heating purposes. Parties building or intending to build should call and see them.

Estimates of the cost and all information furnished by mail or on application at our office, 76 West Washington-st.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 404 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain class of diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 404 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 136 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases. [illegible]. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and his diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday 7 [illegible] p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 136 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

DR F. BROOKS,

Of twenty-eight years' experience, office 419 South Clark-st., cor. Polk, Chicago, for the last 15 years practicing in this city, still continues to cure all forms of Cancers and Schirrhus Tumors, Infectious and Impure Diseases and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays excepted.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 165 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of [illegible] disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. R. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Friday Morning, July 26, 1872.

MORE OF THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL CRISIS

A few, not all, of the Grant papers are publishing an article attributed to Mr. Hermann Raster, editor of the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*. The purpose of the article is to show that Greeley's election will overturn the finances of the country and produce general ruin. The case is thus stated:

> For years he (Greeley) has preached two measures, which only utter incompetence could couple together, for they are two horses which, tied together by the tails, should run in opposite directions. On the one hand, he desires the sale of the gold stored in the National Treasury; on the other hand, he desires the immediate introduction of specie-payments through the announcement that the Treasury is ready to redeem every paper dollar with a dollar in gold. That two such propositions could be made at the same time proves, for every man who has five sound senses, that Greeley knows even less about finances than he knows about farming; that he is, in fact, not quite right in the upper story.

Whereupon the writer insists that an intelligent schoolboy must comprehend that, the moment the gold is out of the Treasury, its price will advance. He contends that the fact that there is gold in the Treasury which can be put on the market, at any time, alone keeps the price of gold within reasonable bounds. This remarkable discovery, if it proves anything, proves too much. If the Secretary of the Treasury, by selling two millions of gold per week, can keep the premium on gold stationary, he can, of course, by selling four millions per week, reduce it, and, by selling a sufficiently large amount, bring it down to nothing. The fact that the Treasury has $100,000,000 surplus gold always on hand is, first, a loss of the interest on that amount of money, and, in the next place, enables the gamblers in gold to ply their vocation. To place all that gold on the market in exchange for greenbacks would be to close the Gold-Room, and break up all sales of gold. Mr. Raster thinks that, if the gold were once out of the Treasury, the speculators would advance its price. What would they do with it? The only use for which the gold would be required would be to pay it back into the Treasury for customs duties, or to export it. If the gold were out of the Treasury, the bulls (those who are striving to keep up the price) would have to buy it; and this they could not do. Consequently, the price would fall.

On the other point, Mr. Raster thus argues:

> If, as Greeley wishes, the Treasury should announce that it would redeem every one of its four hundred millions of paper dollars with a dollar in gold, while it has only eighty or ninety millions of gold dollars, these would be paid out as fast as they could be counted, and when it was done there would be over three hundred millions of paper dollars in circulation without specie covering! Everybody can tell the result on his fingers. The greenbacks would sink to the value of 75, 50, perhaps 25 cents, in proportion as gold-speculators, by their artifices, should enhance the price of gold.

This is precisely Mr. Scammon's argument to the Chicago bankers after the fire. He took the ground that the Chicago banks had the depositors' money, and, of course, were safe; but, he said, "If you once agree to pay, they will never stop until they have emptied our vaults." Every other banker knew very well that the man who drew his money at noon would have to put it back before night; and that, so long as the bank was ready to pay when he wanted it, the money was [illegible] bank than anywhere else. And when, a week later, the banks overruled Scammon, and offered to pay their depositors, not a dollar was withdrawn that did not find its way back to the banks again before night.

It is not necessary, in order to resume specie-payments, that the Treasury should have a dollar of gold for every dollar of paper. The average amount of gold kept by London banks and bankers is only 3 per cent of their liabilities. The conditions of specie-payments have not yet been reached here; but the accumulation of three or four hundred millions of gold is not now, and never was, one of those conditions.

SCAMMON ON PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Scammon's defence of his conduct in the matter of the Mutual Security Insurance Company's assets, is published in the form of an "interview" in the Chicago *Times*. We publish the entire interview in another place. We want Mr. Scammon to have the widest publicity. If he had sent his interview to us in the first place, we would have published it for him, with all its garnishments.

It will be observed that Mr. Scammon does not contradict our version of his grabbing the funds of the Mutual Security Insurance Company in a single particular. He tells the public, however, that he was assured by certain eminent lawyers that his course was "legal and *right*." We don't believe that those lawyers ever told him that it was "right." They may have told him that it was legal; but if they did they were mistaken, for the case has since been tried and decided the other way, although Mr. Scammon has, we believe, taken an appeal,—still holding fast to the money. Lawyers, when applied to for legal advice, generally confine themselves to the question of legality, and leave the question of right and wrong to be decided by the client or the church. We presume this is what the lawyers did in this case, when Mr. Scammon asked them whether he, the largest stockholder of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, the Treasurer of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and the depositary of its funds, could convert to his own use all the money in the treasury at the time of the fire, because he happened to hold some policies issued by the company, and leave the other policy-holders to whistle for their money.

The trouble with the transactions of this kind with which Mr. Scammon's career is checkered is, that they are generally legal and *wrong*. He is a lawyer himself, and knows just how far a man will be protected by the law in reaching into other people's pockets. This was shown in the Dearborn street assessment case, and he thought he had the law on his side when he gobbled the funds of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. If, in the latter case, he erred, it was a mistake of the head and not of the heart.

Mr. Scammon says that he avoids personalities in his newspaper! In his issue of Wednesday last, he charged that Senator Trumbull (to whose face he pretends to be a friend) had taken $10,000 out of the Public Treasury in violation of law. This charge was not only a "personality," but was outrageously false. There has never been a more "personal" sheet published in Chicago than Mr. Scammon's. The very first article in the very first issue that he published called Mr. Charles A. Dana "the pirate of the press." And yet he pretends to be a friend of Dana, too. Not only is it a personal sheet, but it is wholly unprofessional. When Mr. Scammon started his paper, it was a matter of indifference to us who edited the Administration organ in this city, or who paid its bills. We recognized the fact that somebody would publish such a paper here, and we would rather Mr. Scammon should do so than somebody who understood the newspaper business. So we let him run his career unchecked. His principal stock in trade from the beginning has been a series of unprofessional and false statements regarding our business, ending with the false statement that we were fast hurrying into bankruptcy. We then proceeded to tell some unpalatable truths about him, and we have not yet finished.

SCAMMON ON SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. Scammon, in his explanation in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday of his defalcation to the School Fund, does not touch the real charge. The real charge, as preferred by the city authorities, is, that, in making the assignment of the Marine Bank, in which the city's funds were deposited, he made schedules of the assets of that bank, from which he omitted the sum of $96,000 and upward due the bank from Gibbs & Griffin, for which the bank then held ample securities, which have since been collected, and that amount paid to the bank; that he also omitted from the schedule, and concealed from the knowledge of the creditors of the bank, including the city, other assets, all or most of which were collectable, and have since been realized; that the real basis on which his (conditional) settlement with the city was effected was not that the bank did not owe the city any more than it paid, but that it had not the assets from which to pay any more than 60 or 75 per cent of what it really owed; that this appeared from the conditional agreement of settlement made between Mr. Scammon, as the representative of the defunct company, and Samuel Hoard, as President of the Board of Education, in which it was provided that there should be no release of the bank for a less sum than the full amount of the deposit, until a sworn statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank should be rendered, showing that it had not sufficient assets to pay the city in full; that such sworn statement has never been rendered, for the reason that, if rendered, it would show that Mr. Scammon's bank had assets sufficient to pay the city in full; that afterwards Mr. Scammon, by concealing the conditional character of the above settlement from Comptroller S. S. Hayes and Mayor Sherman, obtained from them a memorandum or receipt purporting to discharge him from the obligation to furnish a sworn statement of assets, and to pay whatever sum the assets would pay; that such subsequent acquittance was obtained from these officers by improper concealment and artifice; that this acquittance was never sanctioned by the President of the Board of Education, for the reason that he, being acquainted with the original agreement, could not have been deceived into sanctioning the acquittance; that on these allegations a bill in Chancery has been filed by the city against Scammon and his bank to set aside the acquittance effected with Hayes, on the ground that it was obtained by "improper concealment and artifice," which suit is still pending, though the papers therein have been destroyed by the fire. It will be revived, however, as soon as the counsel in charge of it can conveniently attend to the matter. These points Mr. Scammon, in his interview with the *Times* reporter, does not explain. As he has now two organs instead of one to assist him in gouging the city in the name of loyalty to Grant, he will probably be able to make his explanation known, if he has any to make.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

It will be recollected by the student of American History that the officers of the Revolutionary army, previous to their final separation, organized themselves into a society known as "The Order of Cincinnati,"—an order which was to be perpetuated through the eldest male descendants of the original members, and whose membership was denoted by certain appropriate badges and ornaments. This order soon became obnoxious for two reasons: 1. That its tendency was to establish an aristocracy at variance with republican simplicity, and which excluded those who had not served in the army; and, 2. The undue influence which such a body might exercise in the administration of public affairs. At least, so our fathers thought. Such sterling patriots as Franklin, John and Samuel Adams, Jay, and Gerry protested, and the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania passed resolutions condemning it. Even the French Republicans were aroused, and the famous Mirabeau launched a pamphlet against its aristocratic tendencies. Notwithstanding Washington, with his overshadowing influence, at the first general meeting of the Order, endeavored to disrobe it of its most objectionable feature,—that of hereditary descent,—still, with the mass of the community, it was looked upon with extreme distrust, and the officers soon found that their political fortunes were not to be advanced by reason of such membership.

The organization of "The Grand Army of the Republic," unless judiciously managed, will share the same fate in public estimation. If the military gentlemen composing it meet together annually to recount their exploits and indulge in a little self-glorification, no prejudice will be excited; the community, like a good-natured audience, will look on approvingly, while these superfluous veterans "shoulder the crutch and show how fields were won." But, if these men come forward and claim to dictate who shall be President, and what shall be the policy of the country, they will find that the Franklins, the Adamses, and the Jays of this day will remonstrate, in emphatic tones, against such a course.

General John A. Logan was the former President of this organization. He was supposed to be not particularly favorable, or, to use a term which has now come into vogue as the test of pseudo-Republicanism, "loyal" to Grant; an unfavorableness which has since been removed, since he now wields the Federal patronage of Illinois, and has the disbursement, through his chosen agent, of $500,000 of Indian funds. As this consummation has been but recently effected, it became necessary to call in a new man; one who had the suppleness of the willow rather than the rigidity of the oak. General Ambrose E. Burnside was the person selected. He was known to some of our citizens, previous to the outbreak of the war, as occupying a subordinate position in the Illinois Central Railroad Company. His apologists may accord to him patriotic impulses; but we affirm that no General, during the war, committed such stupendous blunders; and, the higher he climbed, the more conspicuous became his inefficiency. At Antietam, what might have been an overwhelming victory became a drawn battle by reason of his lagging behind; at Fredericksburg, he cast masses of troops against stone walls, and his troops were hurled back by the enemy shattered and bleeding, and it was not until the veteran Sumner broke out in nearly open revolt at this wholesale slaughter that he consented to desist; and, at Knoxville, he suffered himself to be cooped up by an inferior force, and, with all the lustiness of a spanked baby, he cried out for Sherman to come to his relief. As a military administrator, he was guilty of the most high-handed outrages. One prominent member of Congress was banished for exercising the freedom of speech; the office of another member was broken into, his desk rifled of his private letters, and they borne off. The partisans of Burnside may say that these acts were indiscreet, but posterity will say that they reached the highest grade of usurpation. With a United States Court in every respect loyal, the author of these outrages, if he had been brought into their presence and entered a plea of justification, would have been summarily mulcted.

This Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued a call for the soldiers and sailors to meet at Pittsburgh in September to ratify the nomination of Grant. He may plead, technically, that he does this act in a private capacity; but this is a shallow device. It is, in fact, an attempt to use the Grand Army of the Republic as a political engine. Let this design be carried out, and this organization will incur the fate of the Order of Cincinnati. Meritorious as have been the services of these officers, the American people will not look coolly on while they, as an organization, proceed to dictate who shall be President.

Macaulay proudly boasts that the formidable army of Cromwell, after their disbandment, were at once absorbed into the mass of the community, and that, so far from the veterans resorting to turbulence and crime, they were to be found in every department of honest industry, prospered beyond other men. Such a tribute is justly due to the soldiers in our own Rebellion; and we trust that, when they see the attempts of a few ambitious politicians, like Burnside, Dick Oglesby, and Steve Hurlbut, to rally them in order to perpetuate the Era of Hate, to every such attempt they will give an emphatic condemnation. It is about time to realize that the war is over, and that the time has come to inaugurate an era of Concord and Good Feeling.

THE M'MULLEN TRAGEDY.

The recent shooting of the Philadelphia Alderman, McMullen, by the man Marra, during a hose company's banquet, reveals a condition of society which has no counterpart in this country, except in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and which, for the credit of American civilization, it is to be hoped, will soon become impossible even in those cities. McMullen, although an Alderman in the City of Brotherly Love, is a thoroughly-debased man, of brutal instincts, who has adopted politics as a means of sustenance and profit. Ostensibly affiliating with the Democratic party, he has alternately acted with both parties, according to the character of the pecuniary inducements offered him, and has never stopped at any means, however corrupt or desperate they may have been, to carry out his purposes. He is a member of the Philadelphia Municipal Ring, which, in its schemes for plundering the tax-payers, is perfectly impartial in National politics. It was organized and has been managed, like the Tammany Ring of New York, for the personal aggrandizement of its members by robbery of the public. It has had a longer lease of life than Tammany, but will soon meet with the same fate. Of this Ring, McMullen has for many years been one of the leading members, ready for the performance of the desperate acts required of a political bravo. A participant in almost innumerable personal encounters, and a professional referee and bottle-holder in prize-fights, he has never refused any opportunity to display his brutality where it could be made profitable to himself.

The man Marra, who shot him, is a desperado whose affinities are similar to those of McMullen's, but of a lower type, and who has long enjoyed McMullen's companionship and favor. In open brutality he has exceeded McMullen, as the latter is in public office, and, to a certain degree, therefore, has taken care to cover up his tracks. There was a sort of poetical justice, however, in the shooting of one of these brutes by the other, and the affray recalls a fatal tragedy enacted in Philadelphia some two or three years since. A revenue officer named Brooks had become obnoxious to the Whiskey Ring, and some of them hired Marra to assassinate him. Marra bore him no malice; in fact, was an utter stranger to him; but was as ready to sell himself to commit murder as an Italian bravo. He was informed of a place where Brooks would be on a certain day, and on that day went there. Brooks came in, and, while looking at some books, Marra cautiously crept up, while his back was turned, and shot him. He then jumped from a window and made his escape; but was subsequently arrested, tried, and sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years,—Brooks having survived his wound. Some time afterwards, McMullen went to Harrisburg, and succeeded in inducing Governor Geary to go to the Penitentiary with him, where the two had an interview with Marra, the result of which was, that Geary returned to Harrisburg and wrote out a pardon for him. It was generally, and is still, believed in Philadelphia that Marra, during the interview, threatened to divulge the names of those who had hired him to commit the assassination. The next we hear from Marra and his friend McMullen, the former has shot the latter.

McMullen will have no sympathy among respectable people, and the announcement of his death would not cause any distress out of the Philadelphia City Ring. It is simply fair to say, also, that all respectable people would breathe freer after the hanging of Marra. In one respect, it is fortunate that this shooting has occurred. There is a stern determination on the part of the honest people of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, to break up this corrupt City Ring, and once more place the Government in the hands of upright men. Such an event as this will hasten the movement, and bring about a more speedy consummation of the desired reform. Both from a social and political point of view, however, the affair is humiliating. It shows not only that the worst vices and lowest passions of humanity may be enlisted with impunity in the service of the local politics of large cities, but that political influence, so wielded, may be successfully used to shield an offender from the punishment of the most atrocious crimes. It shows that, notwithstanding our much-vaunted civilization, with its moral, religious, and educational privileges, in certain classes of our society we are not yet superior to the brigands of Italy or the Thugs of India. It shows the astounding depths of infamy to which corrupt City Rings can descend, and in its lessons conveys the warnings which have been embodied in the present movements for Reform. As applied to Philadelphia, it shows that, notwithstanding the fraternal affection with which that city is credited, there is need of political as well as social missionaries. It will be the duty of the Reform party to supply the former; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the reputation of Philadelphia, that the authorities and Courts hereafter will perform the duties of the latter, by the prompt and effective punishment of such offences as have been committed by McMullen and Marra.

When Clayton, then Governor of Arkansas, wished to become Senator, he caused the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Speaker of the House to change about, so that he might leave the State in the hands of a faithful adherent to himself. The State offices of Delaware are managed in much the same free-and-easy manner. The Governor of Illinois, however, occupies a very different position from the Governor of Delaware or the carpet-bag ruler of Arkansas. He is elected for four years; his State is among the first in the Union; his duties, as General Palmer has shown, when faithfully performed, are in the highest degree beneficial to the people. The people are naturally anxious to elect such an important official themselves. They do not wish to have him chosen by a ring, as in Arkansas, or by a family, as in Delaware. They do not intend to elect Oglesby, and then find that a clique has foisted Beveridge upon them. If General Oglesby is running for Senator, let him say so; if for Governor, let him say so. When the people wish General Beveridge to govern them for four years, they will elect him by a direct vote. Until then, he cannot slip into that position in any indirect way. If Oglesby thinks the Governorship of Illinois is too paltry a prize for his pre-eminent ability, and means to fling the bauble over to Beveridge, the Know-Nothing, he owes it to the people to state that purpose in unmistakable language. The people have the right to know for whom they are voting for Governor.

The Pedigree of the American People

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 30, in an article showing "the rapid degeneracy which has come over America since the days of Washington in manners, public morals, and public institutions," attributes it to the falling off of the proportion of the English or Anglo-Saxon constituent of the population. It asserts:

> The colonists who defied Great Britain in 1776, and established their independence in 1783, were the lineal and unspoiled descendants of two of the best classes which England ever sent forth. They sprang, not only without degeneracy, but with the invigoration of a transplanted life, from the *élite* of Englishmen—the Puritan and Pilgrim Fathers, who settled in New England, and the gallant and adventurous Cavaliers, who colonized Virginia, Carolina, and Baltimore.

This is hardly true. At the time of the Revolution, the population of the Colonies, in the matter of original race, was but little different from what it has been ever since. The population of the State of New York, and of New Jersey, and of Delaware, and of certain parts of Pennsylvania, were not of English origin; far from it. Louisiana, Florida, and California were not settled by English. The population of British origin in the United States, at the time of the Revolution, was by no means English. The Scotch and the Irish were largely represented. Nor was Virginia colonized by Cavaliers.

The *Gazette* says:

> When we have made the requisite allowances under these heads, the proportions of blood and original nationality—the several foreign elements which now go to make up the aggregate of the United States—will stand approximately thus:

	Per cent
Original British stock	46
Of Irish extraction	16
Of German extraction	13
Of African extraction	12
Of recent British extraction	8
Of French, Spanish, and others	5
	100

It would be very difficult to trace any "original stock" in this country. It is possible, perhaps, in a *few* families, but in the mass of the people it is not possible. The Puritan blood has long since been mingled with that of the Irish, Scotch, and German, and with the various crosses of these. The distinguishing feature of American blood is, that it has no direct transmission. The English, Irish, Scotch, German, and Scandinavian lose their identity in the third generation, and become mixed in the new race which is made up by the fusion of all these. The migration from the olden States to California has measurably extinguished the Spanish blood in that State, or, more properly speaking, has absorbed the Spanish blood in the stronger stream.

The claim of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that whatever was or is virtuous and intelligent in the American people is due to the English blood that has not yet been extinguished, calls to mind the story of the Englishman who accounted for the victories of the American navy, in the War of 1812, by the assertion that one-third of the American sailors were British seamen. As all the sailors on the English vessels were British, the inevitable deduction was, that the victories were due to the variance of nationality. It will strike the reader as strange that a British paper should claim a superiority for the English people over those of the United States on the ground of original stock. What is the British stock? Saxon, Danish, Scotch, Irish, German, Norman-French, and small proportions of French and Spanish. Leaving out the Welsh, the only Britons in Great Britain, the British stock at the time of the American Revolution was the result of a combination and mixture of races pretty nearly the same as that which has been going on in this country ever since 1790. The immigration to British North America since the date of the American Revolution has been English, Scotch, and Irish. These three peoples, of which the proportion of English is the least, have mingled in the Province, and their product has largely migrated to this country, where the blood has in time been fused with that of the Americanized Swede, Dane, German; and the grand result is the American people. We believe that some of the ante-Revolutionary Colonies of England were furnished with wives by the British Government,—the ladies being picked up in the streets and less reputable places of the British metropolis. It is possible that the "unspoiled descendants" of these "best classes which England ever sent forth" may be the repositories of all the morality and intelligence which are left among the American people; nevertheless, such is the ingratitude of human nature, no considerable portion of the American people trace their pedigree up through that one of the "two best classes" of Anglo-Americans.

More important than all is the question, Have the American people degenerated in "manners, public morals, and public institutions" since they dissolved their political union with Great Britain? Of course, the manners, public morals, and public institutions of Great Britain are the standard by which the degeneracy, if it exists, is to be marked. The question is one of fact, and the comparison must be general. This involves another question, What is "degeneracy"? According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, universal suffrage, and the ballot, and popular representation, are evidences of decay and degeneracy, even in Great Britain. In these items we have made vast progress since 1790. In England, the matter of popular education is held to be the degeneration of the Government to ignoble purposes; in this, the American people have degenerated according to the British view. We are, like all people who are free, prosperous, and happy, often careless in our political matters, and permit incompetent and sometimes unprincipled men to become our rulers; but, whenever the proper occasion demands it, the morality of the American people never fails in producing a change. No people on earth have a higher sense of personal and political morality than the Americans. This sense of public integrity is always higher than party, and, once aroused to the importance and necessity for action, they never fail in asserting their reformatory power. The English people prefer their institutions to ours; we prefer ours to theirs; because the institutions of the countries differ, it does not follow that degeneracy exists on either side. On the point whether we have degenerated in "manners," we have nothing to say. It involves too wide an inquiry, and we forbear discussion, particularly since the English people enjoy at home and abroad a reputation as the politest and best-mannered people that are known to civilization.

Senator Conkling, while discussin the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, said "The Amnesty resolution is spent, because a General Amnesty bill has already passed." Secretary Delano, in one of his North Carolina speeches, made substantially the same assertion. The Cincinnati Convention forced Congress to pass the Amnesty bill it had previously voted down. The Philadelphia Convention confined itself to indorsing this bill, making no demand for anything more. The Cincinnati-Baltimore platform demands a good deal more. It demands Universal Amnesty. It demands that five years of war, three of chaos, four of oppression and plunder, shall be deemed sufficient punishment for the South; and that henceforth every Southerner shall vote, and vote for whom he will. Until the last man is given the right of suffrage, and the accompanying right to hold office, the whole South is still under proscription. When this proscription shall be utterly done away with, the force of the Amnesty resolution adopted at Cincinnati will be spent, but not till then.

During the last two weeks, there have been continual rumors of Ku-Klux outrages in Pope and Woodruff Counties, Arkansas. The militia were ordered out; several citizens were arrested for firing on some Republicans; and two of the accused were murdered by the party which had them in charge. Suddenly, the militia were disbanded, the prisoners were released, and order reigned. The only memento of the little affair was in the shape of the two newly-made graves. The reason of this sudden movement may be found in an affidavit of a member of the "Loyal League." He swears that J. N. Cooper, President of the League, resolved to scare up an outrage in order to have the militia called out, and get complete control of the two counties before the coming election. To compass this, part of the League waylaid another part, and fired a volley over their heads. False informations were lodged; the troops were called out; innocent men were arrested, and two of them were murdered. At this point, the affidavit pricked the bubble. The plot has miscarried, and the Ku-Klux scare is at an end.

A German Republican publishes, in the New York *Tribune*, a translation of part of a letter written him by a Prussian soldier, during the Franco-German war. It runs thus:

> LE MANS, Jan. 13, 1871.
>
> MY DEAR FRIEND: * * * I was very much pained to-day to find that many of my men and comrades were killed by American bullets shot from Springfield rifles. We found thousands of these muskets stamped U. S. on the field of battle, and I heard curses deep and loud. What a treacherous people the Americans must be.

For this treachery the Administration is directly responsible. To compass it, it broke not only international law, but the laws of the United States. The relatives and friends of the men whom the Know-Nothings, headed by Senator Wilson, drove out of Massachusetts, were slain by hundreds on the battle-fields between the Rhine and the Seine by "American bullets shot from Springfield rifles,"—bullets and rifles manufactured for France and sold to France by the Administration headed by President Grant.

It is significant of the tyranny of a party that lives by hating that not a single organ has dared to even comment on the letter which has branded William H. Kemble, Pennsylvania member of the Grant National Committee, as a dishonest man. He has admitted, under oath, that he wrote the screed on "Addition, Division, and Silence." Out of his own mouth he is condemned, and yet no organ dares to even hint at his disgrace. So, too, when the publication of Senator Spencer's letter to Grant, dated July 6, 1871, revealed the existence of a bargain, made before that time, by which he was to carry Alabama for Grant's re-election and be paid therefor in Federal patronage, not a single organ dared to condemn the nefarious transaction. Postmasterships and Pension-Agencies have muzzled the press.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, now practising law in Baltimore, has been giving a New York Bohemian an account of a vendetta between the Wigfall family, of Texas, and the Brooks family, of South Carolina. This culminated in a little skirmish by the Senator himself, in which he killed one Brooks, winged another, accepted an instantaneous challenge from still another, and dangerously wounded him. The old duellist must be grieved by the pending contest of words between Toombs and Brown, of Georgia. They call each other thieves and liars with chivalric readiness; but, when visions arise of pistols and consequent tombs, Toombs tries to get Brown to send him a formal challenge, so that he may have him indicted, and Brown tries to hoist the engineer of this plot with his own petard. How are the fire-eaters fallen!

St. Michael's Church, Southampton, England, is noted for its devotion to Ritualism. Its services are a maze of bowings, and robings, and shakings of censers, and elevation of various sacred objects, and adorations, and kneelings, and what-not. At all this the soul of the Rev. Herbert Smith was vexed within him. One Sunday morning he planted himself in the centre-aisle, intercepted the Vicar, and began to reason with him on his sins. When the Vicar tapped the Rev. Herbert's nose, the latter rebounded from the floor in time to grasp his assailant in a lusty hug. The ensuing fight was witnessed with intense admiration by most of the congregation; but a few of them called a policeman, in whose custody the Rev. Smith departed to the nearest station, while the Vicar went on with the regular routine.

If we judge by the amount required to buy it, the Des Moines *Register* must be a valuable paper. Most journals sell themselves for one office, but it took the Post Office at Des Moines and a clerkship at Washington to hire the editor of the *Register*. The oddest thing about it is, that he held both places at the same time, and drew the salary of both. The charge is made by another organ, the Indianola *Leader*, and is proved by excerpts from the Government accounts. Hon. F. W. Palmer, who acted as go-between for the President and the editor, is now a candidate for renomination. If he succeeds, the resulting bolt will insure a Liberal victory.

Hon. H. L. Dawes has been delivering political speeches, and omitting therefrom all mention of the Chorpenning claim. This is both kind and modest. In regard to that claim, Postmaster General Creswell

> Wears his heart upon his sleeve
> For Dawes to peck at.

It was only the unflinching firmness of the latter that prevented Creswell's taking $443,000 from the Treasury. It was the greatest service the Massachusetts Representative ever rendered to his country, and yet he discusses the doings of the Administration and makes no mention of the checkmate he gave to Creswell's attempted steal.

One more proof of the incapacity of the average woman to mingle in public affairs comes from Carthage, Ind. Fifty or sixty "ladies" (as the despatches style them) rushed into the liquor-saloons of that town, overpowered the owners, and destroyed their property. It is high time that these periodical mobs should be checked. If men did such a thing, they would be indicted forthwith. When the criminals wear petticoats, the crime is just as bad. If the proper officials persist in letting them go unpunished, some saloon-keeper may, at some time, take the law in his own hands, and shoot into the mob that means to rob him.

In a late book-review in the Boston *Globe*, Mr. E. P. Whipple quotes approvingly Wordsworth's famous lines on the souls of plants:

> It is my faith that every flower
> Enjoys the breath it breathes,

and recounts a conversation with Agassiz on the souls of animals. The two had been boating together, and had brought in a number of jelly-fish. Whipple, viewing them with a microscope, was amazed at the delicacy and thoroughness of their organization, and said: "Agassiz, is there not soul there?" "Certainly," was the quick reply, "and *immortal* soul." Why not?

The veracious Boston *Globe* says:

> In Chicago, one hundred and fifty Democrats have formed a Grant Club. Their numbers will be largely increased. Its President offers to bet $5,000 that Grant will be elected.

The discovery of this club reflects great credit on the *Globe*. None of the Chicago papers are aware of its existence. Will the Boston organ kindly give the name of the rash Democrat who wishes to lose $5,000?

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

"Erysipelas"—Woman's Rights—Indian Atrocities—Topography of the Country.

Volcanoes—A Snow Slide—The Sheberits—Lost on the Mountain.

Washington and St. George—Mormon Churches and Customs.

Campaigning Comforts—Plundered by Miners—Rafting on the Colorado—Indian Pow-wows.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN CAMP, Arizona Territory, May 21.

THE ROAD TO TRUMBULL.

Bidding adieu to the hospitable inmates of Windsor Castle, on the afternoon of April 5, we (i. e., Fennimore, Jones, Addir, and I) started with stores for the beleaguered party at Trumbull. Had not gone far when the inevitable mishap occurred. One of the horses gave out, and was sent back by a passing train. Camped at Cedar Ridge, 8 miles out. It rained through the night, greatly to our disadvantage. In trying to scale the steep and slippery ridge, next day, the wagon stuck fast. Four men were then obliged to do what four horses could not, viz: take the load to the top. The slow and toilsome journey was not particularly enlivened by cold winds and blinding snows. Freezing in winter, melting in summer, hard work all the time,—such is campaigning "out West." At frequent intervals, we met miners on their way to the "diggings." I have remarked one ailment common among gold-hunters; it is popularly known as

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease nearly always breaks out on head and face; it is produced by violent contact with knuckles, clubs, and glassware, and is aggravated by poor whiskey. The malady seems to be contagious. When one man gets it in a camp, with great alacrity and cheerfulness he passes it on to his neighbor. A healthy and devoted frontiersman will work off fancy heads with neatness and despatch. Phrenological charts of a subject well handled would sell readily as maps of the Sandwich Islands, or other hilly districts.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

prevail. One company, which passed to-day, consisted of four men and a Spanish woman, all afoot. The latter was Generalissimo of the forces, and owned the entire outfit, which consisted of whiskey. Night came darkly down, and the wind blew a piercing gale, when we reached the

SHEEP-TROUGHS,

twenty-four miles from the ridge. A small stream, scarce an inch in diameter, comes from the side of a cliff, 200 feet from the ground. The water is conducted by numerous troughs to several large reservoirs, where 1,000 or 2,000 sheep are watered. Weary, chilled, and hungry, a heated discussion broke out, and symptoms of "Erysipelas" appeared. Hot coffee and warm steaks *cooled* the dispute. We crept under a huge, solitary rock on the bleak plain, and slept like brothers. Clear and cold the morning dawned as we resumed the march, relieving the tedium of travel with song and jest. Seven miles out we halted at Gould's Ranche, to trade beef for dried peaches and fresh milk. Two miles beyond is

HURRICANE HILL.

The cliff is 1,000 feet in height. Down its steep face, the road winds for miles. At its foot, the waters of the Virgen glisten. Just across, the village of Toquerville lies in the lap of the hills. Northward, rise the Pine Valley Mountains, covered with snow; they are from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the plain, and 12,000 from the sea-level. The country is broken, bold, and rugged. Chasms, gulches, gulleys, and ravines appear in labyrinthine mazes, with ragged cliffs, spired and rounding peaks, between. Our road has been sandy hitherto; now the wagon jolts wearily over lava-rocks. At 4 o'clock, reached

BERRY'S SPRINGS.

The water is alkaline. The Rio Virgen is 200 yards away. St. George is 15 miles distant. Above the Springs is a stone fort; behind that, a corral, in which stock was driven at night. The place is deserted now, but its story still is told.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

In the year 1868, a man named Berry occupied the fort. He started, with his son and daughter-in-law, for Long Valley, not anticipating trouble from any of the Lo family. Arriving at Sport Creek, some 20 miles north of Pipe, a band of Pah-Utes surprised and fired upon them. The elder Berry, who was driving, fell dead. The woman threw out the load, and young Berry drove furiously away. The Indians, on fleeter ponies, kept heading off the fugitives, until the second driver was slain. The horses gave out from galloping through sage and sand; but the heroic woman tried to unharness one of them, and escape on horseback. She was shot in the endeavor. One Indian only lost his life. Horses and goods were, of course, stolen. A party that went in search of the murdered family, found the dead bodies several days thereafter. The Pah-Utes charged the massacre upon the Navajoes, but it is generally believed that the former were the authors of the crime.

We expected to meet the expedition at this place, but were disappointed. Some miners were here encamped. Becoming disgusted with prospects in Utah, they soon started for mines in Arizona. We look about to get our bearings. As no map of this region has yet been published, the following sketch will give the reader some idea of the

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY:

Standing on the walls of Windsor, at Pipe Springs, Mount Trumbull can be distinctly seen 50 miles to the west. South lies Kaibab, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 3,500 from the plain. The summit of this plateau is level. It extends across the Colorado into Arizona. Rising from its southern rim, are the San Francisco Mountains. In the lee of a long line of red cliffs, east of Pipe, nestles the village of Kanab. At that point, the Kanab Washheads; running south 60 miles, it cuts through the plateau, and empties into the Colorado. The general course of the Colorado through this country is east and west. Going east, up the river, we find the Pahria; at its mouth, two boats were left when we went into winter-quarters. Next is a stream, called by our men Birch Creek; still farther up, the Dirty Devil. At the junction of the latter with the main river, we secrete one boat. The pack-train having failed to meet us there, as per programme, and being out of photographic material, the intention is to go back overland, bring the Canonita down, and complete the series of views.

West of Pahria, the Rio Virgen is the next tributary. Thence, the Colorado turns sharply south, a large, navigable stream, emptying at last into the Gulf of California. It must be remembered that I speak only of the country and rivers north of the Colorado. Our surveys and travels by land are from the Rio Virgen to the Dirty Devil. It is, for the most part, a mountainous, waterless desert. Upon its borders, Mormon settlements are thinly scattered. In the more fertile valleys, Indians dwell—begging, thieving, treacherous tribes. This will suffice for all future letters. Reference to the description will explain our wanderings. At House Rock Valley, midway between the mouth of the Pahria and the settlement, 40 miles east of Kanab, the latitude is 36 degrees 58 minutes north, longitude 111 degrees 20 minutes west of Greenwich.

About Mount Trumbull are lesser peaks, named Emma, Lucy, Stanton, etc.

VOLCANOES.

They are of volcanic origin (I do not mean the ladies), and form the rim of extinct craters; extinct only apparently,—they may break out (the mountains) at any time. The region, for many miles about, is covered with lava. Basalt, the latest eruptive rock, is piled about in the strangest forms. This outpouring of subterranean fires must have been a magnificent spectacle. The eruption was certainly upon a colossal scale. Great rivers of fused minerals have poured through the pine forests, deluged the valleys, and, at one place, reached the Colorado. The most singular spectacle presented is a ragged line of lava-cliffs. If a mass of summer-clouds, fantastically shaped, ebon-colored, had turned to stone, and fallen in a confused heap, the sight would have been similar.

THOMPSON'S PARTY

reached camp the day after our arrival. Having run out of other supplies, the men had fared sumptuously on beans. Storms had driven them from Trumbull, with work unfinished. Operations have necessarily been slow and arduous. Summer comes apace, and we cannot linger or delay. Dodds took a division to the mountain. "Prof." with another, left for St. George. Young started out after horses. Three men were directed to climb the Pine Valley Mountains; and I was left to guard camp. Was visited by

INDIANS

Frank, Chief of the Kaibab Indians, was bedaubed with yellow, red, and black ochres; gorgeously arrayed in a red flannel shirt, resplendent with beads; and rode a Navajo horse. Soon, other Indians appeared like apparitions. They demanded "flour" and meat. The number increased, until a party arrived with a pack-horse, expecting to load it with provisions and other gifts. I gave them a lunch all around, and told them to *piqua*,—go.

Monday, April 15.—Jones, Johnson, and Andy came in. They failed to make the top of Trumbull, on account of snow. In the descent, Andy slipped and fell,—

A SNOW-SLIDE.

He shot like an avalanche from bank to bank, rattling over rocks, tumbling over chasms. After a flight of [illegible] feet, he landed safely, as if he was accustomed to that kind of sport. Thompson returned on the 17th. This is the day commemorated by the Mormons as the anniversary of the prisoners' release at Salt Lake City. One of our men, being of Saint-like and spiritual tendencies, celebrated the event with great hilarity,—a case of "Erysipelas" resulting. Wild ducks are very plentiful, and we indulge in the sport of shooting them. I went, with a companion, to Kanab,—returning alone. The journey was prolonged by the exhaustion of saddle and pack-horse from recent mount-trips. Again encountered trains of miners. The excitement is fast ebbing away.

April 22.—Wagon sent to Toquesville, 10 miles east, for the Indian gifts. At the solicitation of Major Powell, the Government sent stores from Salt Lake City to be distributed by our expedition among tribes deemed most needy and deserving.

THE SHEBERITS

were considered objects of charity.

April 24.—A party left for St. George, on its mission to the redskins of untutored minds. Some misapprehension on the part of the latter led to the rather amusing circumstance of white men pursuing a tribe for the purpose of giving good things, and the Indians retreating in haste, as from a relentless foe. The Sheberits dwell on the mountains and in the valleys about Mt. Trumbul. These were the people that ambushed and killed three men of Powell's first expedition. It appears that they have been watching our movements all winter. They finally believed that the sole object of this enterprise was to avenge the death of the murdered men. When we started for Trumbull, the savages fled to the settlement for protection. When our humane Professor sought a council at St. George, the Shebs, quaking with fear, would not listen; their ears were stopped up, and all that sort of thing. This talk was *cotch-wano*,—no good. Wickeups left standing, and recent trails, indicated a hasty retreat. When the cunning rascals became convinced that the Great Father at Washington had really sent them gifts, then Thompson's talk was *To wick wano; ou-wick-er-am!*—Very good; yes, indeed! The tribe speedily collected. The braves, 150 in number, were seated in a semi-circle. The Professor harangued, Adair interpreted, and Jones conducted his part of the ceremony in a creditable and awe-inspiring manner. The motley groups that filled the background chanted "There'll be no sorrow there," or something equally appropriate. The presents—consisting of cloth, blankets, hoes, knives, shirts, pans, axes, etc.,—were impartially distributed, all receiving some share of the Government's bounty. I said all that was a mistake. The exercises were concluding with a general hand-shaking and expressions of good will, when a dusky warrior was seen riding furiously to the pow-wow, screeching in Indian jargon, "Hold on! One more Injun!" He was too late, however, his blanket is folded about some more fortunate comrade. The Chief made a speech, to which our Chief replied. Dancing and singing closed the ceremony.

LOST ON THE MOUNTAIN.

On the 25th Dellenbaugh came to camp, exhausted with travel, and hunger. He had become separated from Dodd's party on the morning of the 24th and wandered about nearly two days, without food. Any one who has travelled in a pine forest on a mountain side, with no guide, trail, or landmarks, can appreciate the situation. Dodds reported on the 26th, rejoicing to find Fred. safe. On the 29th, we broke camp at Berry Springs, the men being divided, and work apportioned, as usual. Some were to climb the Pine Valley Mountains; the photographer to take views up the Virgen; others to Pipe with wagon and surplus baggage; the rest of us going to Beaver Dam Mountains for topographical surveys. Our objective point was the highest peak of the range, Mount Lurner, 30 miles south of St. George. We crossed the

RIO VIRGEN,

and followed it for some 10 miles. It is a narrow, shallow stream, flowing, as do all the southern tributaries of the Colorado, over quicksands. It winds about among hills, cliffs, and sage-encumbered plains. From the summit of a ridge, the village of

WASHINGTON

came to view. For months, we have seen nothing but sand, and sage, and rock,—gray, desolate landscapes, with an occasional oasis of pine. Here, at our feet, is suddenly revealed something like civilization and human life. The place contains about 500 inhabitants. The houses, of adobe, stone, and pine, are all neatly whitewashed or painted, and environed by shrubbery. The gardens are green with growing vegetation. Double rows of cottonwoods and locusts mark each street. The Virgen runs below the town, and beyond that lies the farm. There is a large woollen factory in successful operation here. Brigham Young built it, set it agoing, and sold it to the place. It is run by water power. Five miles beyond is

ST. GEORGE,

the largest town in the Territory, save its capital. It has a population of 1,500, and, in a Territorial sense, is a lively place. There is a Court House here, two hotels, and half-a-dozen stores. There is also a Tabernacle, and a Temple is begun. The citizens intend making the latter the finest in the Church, except the one at Salt Lake. The estimated cost is $300,000, to be paid out of the general tithing fund. The foundation only has yet been laid.

MORMON CHURCHES.

The difference between a Tabernacle and a Temple is this: In the former, the general business of the Church is done. The Temple is solely devoted to religious uses. The priests are therein anointed, and the most sacred rites performed. Every faithful Mormon is expected to pay one-tenth of his annual gains to the Church. This fund is used in the erection of public buildings, formation of new settlements, extension of railway and telegraph lines, etc. I am here reminded of an error made in copying a letter,* in which the statement appears that Mr. Musser has the spiritual oversight of Kanab. He is in charge of the telegraph. Steward is the Bishop there.

A MORMON BISHOP

has added to his spiritual functions those of a civil magistrate as well. A set sermon is seldom required in a country place. Once or twice on Sundays, the people meet at the tabernacle. Any one so moved arises, and speaks upon Church affairs, and kindred topics, or discusses measures of public enterprise and general welfare. The Bishop presides, adding suggestions, or making exhortations, as occasion requires. A hymn is sung, and the services conclude.

MORMON COSTUMES.

Dancing is a popular amusement, and always begins with prayer. A Mormon's social standing is largely determined by the number of his wives and children. A Saint is not allowed to marry more wives than his income will support. Ten or fifteen years ago, the sites of these now thrifty towns were adorned with sage-bush, and rich with sand. The settlers, by irrigation, have produced fine gardens and productive fields. The farms are not owned and worked by individuals. Each contributes a certain amount of labor, and receives a corresponding share of the crops. Approaching these towns from the desert, they appear attractive, embowered, and almost hidden with foliage. Indians haunt the villages, and generally earn the biscuit given, by odd jobbing.

BISHOP SNOW,

President of Southern Utah, lives at St. George. President Young also has a residence here, where one of his wives resides. A son of Bishop Snow is about starting as a missionary to England. He was serenaded by the band the evening before the departure. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the wives of prominent and wealthy Mormons to live in separate villages.

April 29.—Crossed the Santa Clara and the Virgen. One horse was nearly drowned in the quicksand while making the passage. The Santa Clara comes in from the northwest, and unites with the Virgen below St. George.

ON THE ROAD TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Indian wickeups are scattered about. Mrs. Thompson accompanied the Professor on this trip, being desirous of making botanical collections, and inspired by a love of adventure. The Indians swarmed about as we passed, when they caught sight of the lady, they shouted in astonishment, "Squaw! Squaw!" The Chief guided us a short distance on the trail. He was offered some beads and a looking-glass to show us the first water-station. That seemed "too thin" for the noble red man. He professed to be very tired, but intimated that the present of a blanket might relieve his weariness. This was refused, whereupon the shrewd fellow professed to be very hungry for tobacco. "Prof." replied, "Cotch tobacco," and we drove on. Travelled until nightfall, but found no water. Made a cake with the small supply left in the canteens.

CAMPAIGNING COMFORTS.

Next morning were off without breakfast. The bold and striking scenery had few attractions for men hungry and athirst. Over ridges, through valleys, between the narrowing walls of canons, our devious course led us. In many singular shapes and weird fancies are the lava-formations. There are bristling ramparts, ragged walls, big boulders of basalt. Fred found a little water at noon. It was surcharged with alkali, and horrible to drink. After we quenched thirst, the horses drank the spring dry. The one with cleanest hands made bread. Water was too scarce and precious a fluid for washing purposes. The way led down to the Grand Wash, which runs south to the Colorado River. A water-pocket found in a canon proved a treasure indeed. Being but 15 miles from our destination, Mt. Turner, we encamped. "Prof." and Dellenbaugh were occupied three days in making observations. Adair, in scouting about, found traces of recent depredations by the Indians. Stock had been stolen from some ranche near, cooked, and eaten.

May 5.—Started for Pipe, *via* St. George. The second day out, stopped at

FORT PIERCE.

There is a spring here, at the head of a short canon. The fort is like other frontier outposts. It is built of stone, with a corral adjoining. The structure is strong, and large enough to shelter cattle and animals in case of Indian attack and siege. Protected from the rain, we camped within the deserted walls, feeling that a fashionable hotel could offer few greater luxuries. We struck the road now building by the Mormons. It is unfinished, and proved worse than the old trail. At Hurricane Ledge, we had great difficulty in getting the animals to the top. Notwithstanding [illegible], we journeyed on to Pipe. Found the remainder of the expedition, save Dodds and Andy. Moved to our old camp near Kanab, and preparations for the Dirty Devil trip began. Eleven men will undertake this journey. As it is in the country of the Red Lake Utes, a hostile tribe, all will be well armed.

May 14.—Dodds is just in, and reports that we have been

PLUNDERED BY THE MINERS.

Our caches at the mouth of the Patria have been dug up, and the contents scattered to the winds and wolves; the valuables stolen. We lose specimens, boat-requisites, and camping utensils. The greedy grabbers took our life-preservers. One boat they failed to find, although a hundred holes or more were dug in search.

RAFTING ON THE COLORADO

has been tried by the miners. One company thought it was easier to float down the Marble Canon than go thither *via* Kanab Wash. The raft went to pieces in the first rapid, and the navigators were nearly drowned. They escaped with their lives, but lost all their effects. Imprisoned in a high canon, the predicament became precarious. On one side, a frowning wall; on the other, a terrible river. No egress above or below was offered by the narrow margin of sand and pebbles. After great exertions, the shipwrecked mariners placed poles from ledge to ledge, and, by climbing these, managed to scale the face of the cliff, and walk to the settlements, without food. Another party had a similar experience at a rapid on the Colorado near Diamond River, at the foot of Grand Canon. The river is 20 feet higher than when we left it, and the floods are driving the miners away. Gold-dust is sold here at $16 per ounce.

ARTFUL DODGERS.

Men have flocked here from California, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho. One company, numbering 17, sent scouts down the Wash, and up in the Dirty Devil country, prospecting. A Spaniard accompanied the latter expedition as guide. After some time had elapsed, one of the number sent up the Colorado returned, telling a doleful tale. He reported that there was no gold in that country; that his comrades had gone to the Navajo region, except the Spaniard. This unfortunate foreigner had been stripped by the Indians, and, in a starving condition, had started for the settlements. The reporter claimed to have been "alkalied" by bad water, and undergone incredible hardships. The main body of the miners, discouraged by a story so dismal, returned to Pioche. The scout ostensibly started to see a very particular friend at Salt Lake City, but it has since been ascertained that the hero of hairbreadth escapes went back to Potato Valley. The Spaniard's martyrdom proved imaginary. This circumstance leads to the belief that gold has been found.

May 20.—An

INDIAN POW-WOW

was again in order. For some time the Kaibab Indians have been hanging about in ever-increasing numbers. Having heard that goods were on the way for them, they have carelessly inquired, "How many sleeps [days] blankets come?" They are always hungry, firmly believing that a feast is vastly better than enough. Andy makes them rustle sage-bush and pack water in part payment of the biscuit they consume. They call Major Powell "Copperades" (arm off). We have them make moccasins for us; they are the easiest shoes to travel in the world can produce. While making these notes, squaws, papooses, and braves have gathered about, squatting in a circle. "Prof." told them that the Big Chief at Washington wanted very much to see them. I accordingly took their pictures. Hamlin acted as interpreter. This is Frank's band. After receiving the presents, the red men became very vain, looking with scorn on a common white man. The Moquis and Navajoes are the only Western tribes that weave blankets. In the subjugation of the latter, a long war was required. The Navajoes seem to have fought with considerable persistence and pluck. Thousands of their sheep were killed, and large peach-orchards cut down. The Indians were finally driven into a canon, surrounded by troops, and all escape cut off. This proved a Waterloo to the savages, and they are quite peaceable now. We hear that the Apaches are restless.

All are extremely busy. To-morrow we start up the river, and will bring down the boat, if possible. Then the canon trip, and home. It is 3 o'clock in the morning as I finish the last sheet. At 5 we are off.

CLEMENT POWELL.

*Mr. Powell's letters are often written with pencil. After a long transit by horseback, stage, and rail, the MSS. arrived soiled and torn. Hence occasional errors in copying. AMANUENSIS.

POLITICAL.

Senator Carpenter has returned to Wisconsin from his stumping tour in Vermont. The Senator feels warranted in assuring his constituents that Vermont is safe for Grant.

—Two more Republican papers in Michigan, the Battle Creek *Tribune* and the Decatur *Republican*, are out for Greeley.

—Party lines are being dropped in some of the Eastern States, and the Conventions are composed of "all electors opposed to Grant and his cliques."

—The Washington *Patriot* makes out a list of 2,104 papers which support Greeley, to 1,497 which support Grant.

—The cock-and-bull stories of the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* don't seem to produce much effect upon its immediate constituency. A call for a Greeley and Brown meeting in that place is signed by 89 of the Republican citizens.

—Congressman Poland, of Vermont, has a formidable competitor in Judge Steele, who is supported by the Woodstock *Standard* and the St. Johnsburg *Times*.

—Dr. John Martin, an old and influential Republican of Noble County, Ohio, publishes cogent reasons for his intended vote for Greeley.

—The Boston *Globe*, defending the Administration, admits that "there have been many irregularities in financial matters." The people are going to look over the books.

—In 1868, the last year of Mr. Johnson's Administration, the Indian Service cost $3,988,334. In 1871, the third year of General Grant's Administration, this same service cost $7,426,997.

—The three Congressmen to which Kansas is now entitled are to be elected by general ticket, and among aspirants named are the following, believed to be on the Pomeroy slate: David P. Lowe, of Fort Scott, present Representative; Colonel D. W. Houston, of Leavenworth, present United States Marshal; and General Samuel M. Strickler, of Junction City. Others named, and not on the slate, are Colonel D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*; Colonel William A. Phillips, E. J. Jenkins, John H. Edwards George Martin, Sidney Clarke, Judge Prescott, J. K. Wright, *et al.*

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Republican Journal*, answering the Topeka *Commonwealth*, which fails to "see any cause for fear of a sale of the Republican party in Kansas to Pomeroy," says:

> It is possible that the *Commonwealth* does not exchange with the Lawrence *Tribune*, a paper which lives only through S. C. Pomeroy's bounty; and has the *Commonwealth* never heard of the Emporia *News*, and the Wichita *Eagle*, and the *Walnut Valley Times*, and the Atchison *Champion*, or, last and loudest of all, the Parsons *Sun*, which never gets tired of singing "Grant and Pomeroy." * * *
>
> What the *Journal* desires is not general and vague talk from Republican papers about electing "good and true men" to the Legislature, but a decided expression as to what the "good and true men" are expected to do when they get to Topeka. We desire as decided an expression from papers at heart opposed to Pomeroy as we see in the soup-licking organs in his favor.

—General George Morgan is the Greeley candidate for re-election to Congress in the Ninth District of Ohio. The District was made on a basis of 1,300 Republican majority for Governor, last year; but all calculations thereon are worthless now. Indeed, Morgan's friends claim, and will achieve, full 2,000 majority.

—The son of Stephen A. Douglas getting up "patent insides" for Grant papers in the rural districts is a spectacle [illegible] shameful to make the dead Senator [illegible] his coffin.

—Philip Clayton, [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] re-election, is now [illegible] claims before the Post-Office Department for money due on mail contracts in Georgia previous to the War.

—The Liberals of Davenport, Iowa, are proposing to nominate William E. Leffingwell, of Lyons, for Congress.

—The Madison (Wis.) correspondent of the Milwaukee *News* says:

> S. D. Hastings was and is a Greeley man, and is infinitely more disgusted with Grant now than he ever was before. Keyes bullied him into signing the Grant call. The ex-Treasurer signed simply for lack of nerve, and in obedience to Keyes' menacing order to do so, without thinking twice, or even being half aware of the paper to which his signature was demanded with a "your money or your life" air.

Samuel Mayall committed an indiscretion in publishing an answer to the scurrilous attack made upon him by the St. Paul Postmaster. He should have treated it with silent contempt. Things have come to a pretty pass when private citizens feel compelled to render an account of their political course, and to defend themselves from the abuse of a petty official.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

—Brother Beecher, who is old enough to know better, has been writing a lot of the baldest balderdash—perhaps "hog-wash" would be a better term—about a sunset which he saw in Pennsylvania. Vealy young gentleman just from college pump up this stuff by the yard, but they generally outgrow the propensity in the course of time.

[...] LIFE.

[...] Arizonan "Yarns." [...] Correspondence of the New York [...]

"[...] like Bakersfield should [...] is not surprising," said I, "but you Havilah people [...] that your town has neither [...] a Sunday School." We were [...] the fire, after supper, smoking, [...] with that lazy contentment which [...] long day in the saddle.

"[...]," said the Judge, who is one of the citizens of that mining town, "I [...] and we did make an effort [...] church, but somehow it did not [...] My wife and I talked it over; she [...] an Episcopal Church, and I called [...] of the most respectable men of the [...] choose a vestry. They voted me into [...] and I nominated Mr. Johnson for [...] Mr. Johnson declined to serve; [...] said he thought himself not fit [...] he liked an occasional game [...] poker, he said; he was given to [...] worldly amusements, like dancing [...] there was a fiddler anywhere [...] couldn't resist a horse race, and, [...] all the horse-racing in Havilah [...] place on Sunday, which was sure to [...] with his duties as a vestryman. I [...]," continued the Judge, "that men [...] absolutely perfect in [...]; that the chair itself was fond of [...] little game of poker, and that [...] of vestryman was, in the judgment [...] chair, purely ministerial, not some- [...] did not see it in that light; he is a [...] man, and he wouldn't serve. When [...] out everybody else did too, and so [...] of us to get up a church fell [...] I've always been sorry for it," [...] Judge, frankly, "for I consider a [...] excellent thing to have."

[...] listeners may have smiled at [...] story, he. I beg you to believe, [...] sincere in his regrets, and we [...] no less than admit that he had [...] level best" in a manner. "The [...]," said the Arizonian, "that Havilah [...] mining towns, a rude place. I [...] down the main street there, one [...] years ago, when I got among a [...] rough fellows, and I happened to [...] Thompson, whom I knew, that it [...] be very quiet now-a-days; I had [...] a man killed for a long time," [...] By the powers! come along [...] said he, reaching around to the [...] trowsers for his revolver, and [...] my arm. "I'll show you how it's [...] a whole billiard-room full of [...] there!" and he waived his six-shoot- [...] his head, and I believe if I [...] shot into the crowd. But [...] years ago, and they hung that [...] to a tree afterward, and that [...] of his kind away." "The same [...] me once," said the General, "of [...] disappointment of his. He had a [...] with a man, and no arms at hand [...] shot-gun; he 'went' for him with [...] gun,' he said, "and the con- [...] weapon missed, and he just grazed [...]"

"[...] courts did not execute justice very [...] in those days," I suggested. "No," replied the Judge, "they were [...] like a Judge they had, in early [...] in Tuolumne County. The Judge [...] quarrel with a lawyer, and the result [...] he used regularly to charge the [...] against any party whom this [...] represented. At last Tom [...] one day, with some vexation, [...] he heard the Judge begin to [...] against him again, that he did not expect justice in that Court. To which [...] replied promptly and with con- [...] that he would take damned good care [...] should get no justice in that Court." [...] fellow ought to have been a Tammany [...] in New York," said some one, and [...] the laugh handsomely against the [...] "It's astonishing," said the English- [...] how rough and how ignorant men are [...] about these mountains prospecting [...] Some years ago, when the [...] Tin Mine was opened and found to [...] some valuable ores, there [...] excitement around San Bernardi- [...] tin. Dozens of people who knew [...] about indications of tin went out [...] and up in Bainbridge District [...] actually set up an assay shop, and [...] for a month or two, by pretend- [...] of the rock which credulous pros- [...] brought him. Of course, he found [...] kind of rock. It was discovered [...] that the scoundrel had stolen a [...] faucet, and made his assay buttons [...] When that was used up, he [...] the solder from old tin cans for the [...]"

"[...] ought to have been the man who told [...] tourist near San Bernardino that [...] the mountain they had recently dis- [...] a brass mine,—very rich ore, too, he [...] when he saw the Englishman open [...] with astonishment."

"[...] had such a fellow down in our [...]," said the Arizonian, "but he went [...] He came into the hotel at [...] one night, and at supper the land- [...] asked him if he'd have some teal. [...] 'teal?' says the fellow. 'Why, a [...] of duck,' says the landlord. [...] it wings?' says the fellow. [...] says the landlord. 'And [...] fly?' says the fellow. 'Yes,' [...] landlord. 'Well,' says he, 'I don't [...] then; anything that had wings, [...] fly, and didn't fly out of this [...] country, I don't want to have any- [...] do with.'"

"[...] got some droll Pikes down there," [...] General; "one of them met me once, [...] he had travelled on the Gila, with a [...] person, a friend of mine. 'You like [...] Nugent?' he remarked, 'but he's [...] little beast.' Now Nugent is re- [...] for his scrupulous neat- [...] and I said, 'I guess you must [...] taken; he always passed for a [...] man.' 'I know him,' said the [...] with a sneer of disgust; 'didn't I trav- [...] him for three weeks? And didn't I [...] see him go down to the river every [...] with a little tin cup and a dirty [...] which he used to carry in his pocket, [...] and hawk, and spit, till it almost [...] me puke to see him? I tell you he's a [...] little beast.'" "I believe there's not a [...] in the country that is not fath- [...] Arizona," said the Arizonian, and [...] they tell about us and our territory [...] us almost as much harm as the [...]"

"[...] know how they carry on agricul- [...] there?" asked the Judge; "There [...] fellow who hired himself out as a [...] in Arizona, and the first day his [...] told him to cut some wood. So he [...] an axe, but the farmer said, No, we [...] wood with an axe here; and gave him [...] hammer to knock and break off the [...] which they burn down there. The [...] John was ordered to cut some hay, [...] looking about for a scythe, when [...] said, 'We don't cut hay with [...] down here,' and gave him a hoe to [...] down the woody stalks with which [...] the horses there for hay. The [...] the farmer called his man to [...] and plant corn. John looked for [...] his master said, 'We don't plant [...] the hoe out here,' and gave him a [...] with which to punch holes in the [...] wherein to drop corn; and John left [...] in disgust at that kind of farm [...]"

"[...] country is quiet now," said the Gen- [...] when I first came into it it con- [...] rough people. The head of the [...] Joaquin Murieta, and the hand [...] lieutenant, Three-fingered Jack, were [...] into my camp but a few hours after [...] scoundrels were shot; Jack Pow- [...] his gang used to herd their bands of [...] on my own ranch as they drove [...] through the country; and Jack once [...] came to tell me that he would kill [...] man of his gang that took anything [...] Mason and Henry, the worst of [...] road agents in this State, used to go [...] Kern County waylaying and rob- [...] and in those days a man had need to [...] careful, not only of his money, but his [...]" "They have a story here," said the [...] "of a courageous woman in this [...] who was alone in a stage [...] Mason and one of his gang stopped. [...] driver threw down the treasure [...] when the two robbers stopped his [...] and Mason thereupon opened the stage [...] and leaning into the stage, ordered [...] woman to give up her money and rings, [...] a cocked pistol at her at the same [...] The woman looked at him coolly, and [...] 'Look here, don't you see that you're [...] that pistol directly at me? and it's [...] you seem to be a little nervous, for [...] hand trembles; I wish you would [...] away from me; it might go off and [...]' Mason was so much struck by [...] woman's coolness, that with an [...] slammed the stage door, and told her [...] her valuables." "She was lucky," [...] Californian; "with these road [...] can't sometimes most generally [...] good-tempered they are, or in how [...] a hurry; and they are not always as [...] as a fellow who recently, at San Luis [...] a written notice, 'begged to inti- [...] to the police,' that he was about to [...] a telegraph office."

[...] Ingenuity—How They Rid Themselves of Poachers on their Cabbage Gardens.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

[...] little incident was brought to our notice [...] or two since which illustrates the in- [...] of the Chinese in rather a peculiar [...] "Mickey McDaniels," as he is fa- [...] called, owns a number of geese, [...] occasionally get in a slough and stray [...] the Chinese vegetable gardens, which [...] the pleasant pool. Doubtless they [...] themselves to John's cabbage on [...] excursions, for it is well [...] the descendants of Rome's [...] have a fondness for this [...] plan hit upon by John to pre- [...] them from gratifying their natural pro- [...] was ingenious and novel, and re- [...] undiscovered until a few days since. [...] belonging to Mr. McDaniels [...] and no reason could be assign- [...] strange procedure on their part, [...] fat and healthy, and a goose is [...] to be a long lived fowl. But when [...] to be picked the mys- [...] solved. Four of the birds were [...] in a singular manner and one [...] hardly be described. A ring, [...] about two inches in circumference, [...] in the mouth of each, held there [...] over the top of the head and [...] under the feathers. The way it [...] is easily understood. The China- [...] making these rings, twisted two [...] wire together, forming the end [...] quite a strong hook. This was [...] a cabbage leaf or other vegetable, [...] left to wait for the coming of the victim. [...] the goose would strike its bill [...] pick up a tempting morsel, and if our part of the bill went inside the bird, the doom was sealed, for the loop would, by the force of the blow, be [...] around the head of the reckless bird, and the hook, of necessity, would fasten under the feathers on the top of the head. A few struggles of the prisoned bird would draw the fine wire under the feathers out of sight, and thus the bird would be left unable to close its bill. In this condition, with its head high in the air, it would run around in a circle until exhausted. Even on being driven home and observed in that situation, it would require close inspection to detect the cause of this strange proceeding on the part of the tortured bird. Mr. McDaniels had lost a large number, and only discovered the cause accidentally, when engaged in picking them. If any one can produce a more ingenious method of getting rid of geese, without killing them outright, we should like to be informed of the mode of disposing of them. We shall doubt the ingenuity of John no longer, but indorse that famous saying, "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar."

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

The Operations and Business of the Company.

From the New York Herald.

The London papers received by the last mail contain a long advertisement of the Western Union Telegraph Company inviting proposals for $1,500,000 thirty year 7 per cent first mortgage building bonds, principal gold and interest May and November, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the new building on the corner of Broadway and Dey street. The loan is offered at 92 per cent, less a rebate of 5 per cent for cash, which brings the price down to, as nearly as may be, par. The advertisement is interesting to us in this country for the narrative which it contains of the operations and business of the company, the details of which are usually made a profound secret by the officials here. We give such paragraphs of the advertisement as tell the story:

The Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States of America is probably the largest undertaking of the kind in the world, possessing almost a monopoly of the vast telegraphic business of the United States, having absorbed nearly all other competing lines, forming the whole into one great and powerful system, equal in importance to the English telegraph service as now administered by Her Majesty's Postmaster General. Some idea of the extent of its business may be formed from the fact that it has in operation no less than 60,592 miles of line and 133,650 miles of wire, being about 40,000 miles more than the total telegraph wires of the United Kingdom. The progress will be seen by the following table, certified to by Mr. George H. Mumford, Vice President: Gross receipts 1868, $7,364,852; 1869, $7,371,918; 1870, $7,322,490; 1871, 7,922,562. The gross receipts from May 1, 1871 to May 1, 1872, $8,251,694, or £1,650,338 sterling; and the net profits the large total of $2,697,316, or £539,563 sterling.

To meet the requirements of the company, the Directors, with the full consent of the shareholders, have determined to erect in New York a large central building, eight stories in height above the street level, especially adapted to the business of the company, and sufficiently spacious for its constant growth, and have, accordingly, secured a site on the corner of Broadway and Dey streets, in the City of New York, upon which a suitable building is in course of erection. The cost of this sight (as certified by Mr. Wm Orton, the President of the company) was $850,000, and the estimated cost of the buildings and fittings is $650,000, together $1,500,000, to provide which, the fifteen hundred 7 per cent building bonds now for subscription have been created. As special security for such bonds, the Western Union Telegraph Company have executed a deed of mortgage of the above property to the Union Trust Company, of New York, (the well known trust company, and which is of the highest standing), on behalf of the bondholders, which has been duly registered, thus effectually protecting the latter in their legal claim on such estate.

In addition to such special security, holders of the bonds will have the general security of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the amount of whose share capital is $41,071,810, or £8,214,362 sterling, and whose bonded debt—inclusive of the bonds now for subscription—only amounts to $6,039,900, or £1,207,980 sterling. To meet the interest on such bonded debt the sum of $422,793, equal to £84,559, only is required annually; and, as the net profits earned by the company for the year ending May 1, 1872, amounted to $2,698,716, equal to £539,563, or upward of six times the amount required for the payment of such interest, the exceptionally first-class character of the security will at once be seen, apart altogether from the special and absolute security possessed by the bondholders in the valuable property in Broadway mortgaged by the Telegraph Company in favor of the bondholders.

In addition to the payment of the interest the Telegraph Company undertakes to place in the hands of the Trust Company on the 1st of May in each year, for the period after mentioned, the sum of $30,000 by the way of sinking fund, to be applied in the purchase by the Trust Company of a portion of the bonds now for subscription, at such prices as they can purchase the same up to 10 per cent. premium (say $1,100 per bond); and on such purchase the bonds so acquired are forthwith to be cancelled. The Telegraph Company may also itself purchase and hand over for cancellation the said amount of bonds. Should, however, the Trust Company not be able to purchase bonds at ten premium a higher price may be paid with the consent of the Telegraph Company, and the said sum of $30,000 is to continue to be set aside annually until the amount of bonds outstanding shall be reduced to $1,000,000; and as the entire security will still remain to the holders of the remaining bonds, they will thus become more valuable. The remainder of the bonds not so purchased will be paid off at $1,000 in gold in New York on the 1st of May, 1902. An important option is reserved to the holders of these bonds, by the terms of which it is provided that they may be converted into the share stock of the company at par, any time before the maturity of the said bonds.

Congress, by act of 25th of July, 1866, has the right to order the purchase of these lines; and whenever it may so elect it must direct the appointment of two arbitrators on the part of the State to meet two arbitrators to be appointed by the company, who are empowered to determine the sum to be paid, an umpire being named in case of disagreement. Whenever the Government may decide to avail themselves of this power to purchase the undertaking, the option reserved to the bond holders of converting their bonds into the capital stock of the company must become very valuable, as it must result in the company receiving a very large sum for the surrender of its privileges and its highly profitable and progressive undertaking. As an illustration of the great increase in the value in the stock of a similar undertaking, under such circumstances, it may be stated that the total sum returned to the shareholders of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, whose property was acquired recently by the Postmaster General, was £247 11s 3d for each £100 stock. It will be seen, therefore, that the option alluded to may, under the circumstances of the lines being purchased by the United States Government, prove exceedingly valuable.

COLLAPSED.

The Portage Lake Ship Canal in Bankruptcy—Creditors to the Amount of $5,750,000 Impatiently Awaiting the Coroner's Inquest.

From the Detroit Post, July 24.

Nearly ten years ago a company was organized to build a ship canal to connect the waters of Portage Lake Ship Canal with those of Lake Superior, thus avoiding tedious and dangerous navigation. A large land grant had been made by the General Government for the purpose, and this was conferred by the State of Michigan upon the corporation referred to. This corporation issued its bonds and commenced work, and since that time it has sent forth new issues of bonds and commenced work with periodical energy. But this energy seems to have been mainly expended in issuing the bonds, at least the work has never progressed very rapidly nor very far, and the canal is yet a long way from completion. At length the interest and some of the bonds became due, and, of course, the Ship Canal Company had no resources from which to meet them. The canal was not so far completed as to earn anything, and was not likely to be, and hence there was nothing with which to pay.

Under these circumstances the creditors became clamorous, and a day or two since they filed petitions in the United States Court, in this city, asking that the said Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company be declared bankrupt. This Company was formerly known as the Portage Lake Ship Canal Company, and its name was changed about a year ago. Simultaneously with the filing of the petition in bankruptcy there appeared numerous creditors upon the field by their representatives, the trustees of the several issue of bonds. It appears that there has been four issues of bonds, amounting to $2,250,000, each of which issue is secured by a trust mortgage upon the property and franchise of the Company and its land grant. Some time since a Receiver was appointed who has incurred an indebtedness of an additional $500,000.

Yesterday four injunctions were issued, at the prayer of the Trustees of the four issues of bonds, restraining the company from proceeding any further, and placing everything in *statu quo* so far as the property of the company is concerned. Here and now probably commences extensive and long continued litigation. Bills in chancery were yesterday filed to foreclose the several mortgages. From the bill of Judge Birdseye, Trustee of the second mortgage, praying for an injunction, the following points are condensed, which set forth fully the condition of the company, and what is claimed against it:

June 27, 1868, the Company, for the purpose of completing a canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, issued bonds to the amount of $500,000, which bonds were secured by mortgage upon the canal; its equipments, rights, franchises, tolls, and income, and also upon the 200,000 acres of land granted by the General Government and the State of Michigan to the said Canal Company. This mortgage was executed and delivered to D. Randolph Martin, of New York, and Thomas J. Davis, of Syracuse, as Trustees for the holders of the bonds; subject, however, to the conditions of a certain mortgage of $500,000 executed by said Ship Canal Company to Columbus C. Douglass, July 1, 1865, and to the payment of the bonds thereby intended to be secured, the said last-named mortgage being a first lien upon the company; real and personal property of the mortgage, that, according to the terms of the Trustees to resign, it was competent for the Trustees to be filled by appointment and their place to be filled by the Supreme Court of New York or Michigan; that they did so resign, and Lucien Birdseye, of Stamford, Conn., was appointed to fill the vacancy; that on April 29, 1871, the articles of association were amended so as to change the name of the company; that said corporation has made default in the payment of the interest warrants on said bonds, and also in the payment of the principal, for more than 60 days, and that, therefore, at the written request of the holders of some of said bonds, these proceedings have been commenced to foreclose the said mortgage.

The bill further alleges that the whole of the property of said corporation is greatly inadequate security of the bonds issued [...] sufficiently secured by the mortgages and the said corporation is totally bankrupt and irresponsible, and unable to pay even the interest on any of the principal of said bonds; that said corporation has not yet completed its canal, and has no earnings, tolls or income of any kind; nor has it any money or means wherewith to complete said canal; that the orator is informed and believes that only a small proportion of the moneys procured by said bonds have been used in carrying on work upon said canal, and that the remainder has been used wrongfully; also that no election of Directors or officers of said corporation has been held for several years, and that its affairs have been grossly mismanaged.

The bill further proceeds to state that suits have been commenced to foreclose the first mortgage; that Isaac H. Knox has been appointed Receiver of said Ship Canal Company principally for the purpose of finishing said canal, and that he has issued officially, as Receiver, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $500,000, which have been, by order of the Court, made a paramount lien on the canal and all the property of the Company, and are ordered to be paid first; that July 1, 1870, the said Ship Canal Company executed and delivered to Charles L. Frost, of New York, who was duly succeeded in his office of Trustee by Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, a third mortgage or deed of trust covering the property and franchises of the canal and its 400,000 acres of land to secure the payment of bonds to the amount of $1,250,000; also executed May 1st, 1871, and delivered to the Union Trust Company, of New York, a fourth mortgage upon the canal, its franchises and the 400,000 acres of land, and also 200,000 acres of land additional to secure the holders of additional bonds to the amount of $3,500,000.

The injunctions were granted as prayed for, and the matter will come up for further hearing during the fall term of court. Meantime the bankruptcy proceedings will go forward.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Woodford County Greeley ticket is: for Attorney, M. L. Newell, of Minonk; for Circuit Clerk, George Thode, of Secor; for Sheriff, Garman Gish; for Coroner, Dr. J. M. Johns.

—A new and fatal disease is said to prevail among the cattle of this vicinity. The animals, in apparent perfect health, will be suddenly seized with the disease, will suddenly swell up, and die in a very short time. Horses are also seized with the same malady, and with fatal effect. The exact nature of the disease does not appear to be known, [...] been discovered.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—The shipments of fruit from Chester, the past week, amounted to 1,500 barrels of apples. Peaches also have appeared, and the crop this year will be immense.

—The cost, so far, of work on the Kankakee River improvement, has been $203,138.70; and a like amount will have to be expended, giving the people of the Kankakee Valley the best water-power in the West, as well also as the best guarantee for cheap freights.

WISCONSIN.

Many city bakers in Milwaukee have stopped night-work, and will hereafter supply their customers in the evening.

—The general healthfulness of Milwaukee and vicinity is just now remarkably good. Doctors have nothing to worry them in the way of work.

—At a fire in Fond du Lac, on Sunday, one man with great difficulty carried a barrel of flour from the burning house, and, after emptying its contents in the yard, removed the barrel to a place of safety.

—The Oshkosh *Times* says that the Secretary of War has ordered an engineer on to the Fox River, to at once make surveys and estimates, with a view of ascertaining the best method of perfecting the improvement of that river, and the amount required there for next year.

—The Rev. Mr. Pattee, of Beloit, a Methodist minister, was tried for falsehood by a Church Court, and suspended from his position as pastor of one of the churches there. His congregation think the decision unjust, and express themselves to that effect through a series of resolutions.

—D. J. Whittemore, Engineer of the St. Paul Railway, has a big job on the line of the old La Crosse Road. The tunnel under the dividing ridge at Greenfield is arched with wood, and it is proposed to remove this and replace it with brick. To take out the old arch, settle the track five feet the whole length of the tunnel, build a new arch of brick, and keep the trains running all the time, is the work required of Mr. Whittemore at that point.

IOWA.

T. M. Atherton, of the Mitchell County *Press*, has been nominated for Circuit Judge of the Twelfth District, by the Republicans.

—Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, of Iowa City, have been awarded the contract for building the new wing of the Blind Asylum at Vinton. Their bid was $84,000.

MINNESOTA.

The total amount of wheat receipts on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, on Monday, amounted to only 120 bushels, showing that that the old crop is about all marketed.

—All of the plans for a straight drive between St. Paul and Minneapolis, contemplate an avenue 660 feet wide, viz.: 60 feet in the centre for railroad tracks, 200 feet on either side for parks, and 100 feet on each side for driveways. Then the territory fronting upon the boulevards might be divided into four-acre tracts, 8 rods wide, and 80 rods deep, and it should be provided that persons building upon these lots should place their villas at least eight rods back from the street line.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Central Railroad has 162 locomotives, and is to have 30 more.

—Some five years ago, a Saginaw boy, then about 16 years of age, was employed as clerk, and, being charged with stealing 50 cents and threatened with exposure, paid $25 and gave a mortgage for $100 on a city lot, his own property. The latter was good for nothing, being executed by a minor. He has since behaved himself in all respects properly, and, on coming to the age of 21, sued his former employer for the $25 taken from him, and has just recovered it.

—A few days since, workmen in the employ of Messrs. Miller Brothers, of Tuscola, while engaged in getting out logs on the north branch of the Cass, in Huron County, came upon the bodies of five persons who were burned to death in the great fires last fall. They, with 35 other families, who had formed a settlement in the woods, were burned out, and, fleeing for their lives, they had followed an old lumber road about three miles, when, it is supposed, they were overcome by the heat and smoke. Mr. Wesley Miller informed the inhabitants of the settlement, and the bodies were properly buried. They were a man and his wife, two children, and a young lady—a school-teacher—who was boarding with them.

OHIO.

A young lady of Dayton, Mary Kerans, highly esteemed by all who knew her, took poison, last Sunday, and died, regretting her act, and giving as a reason for it nothing but anger.

MISSOURI.

It is proposed to have a Delegate Convention of lawyers, in September, to nominate four candidates for the Supreme Court, to be elected in November.

—At Jefferson City, last Saturday, Herman and Peter Stackman, aged 15 and 17, went out to hunt turkeys. They became separated, and, when the eldest brother heard a turkey call, he carefully approached the sound, discovered something moving behind a tree, and drew up and fired. He had shot his younger brother through the head, killing him instantly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A party of ladies have started from Portland for a 200 mile tramp around the White Mountains.

—An unmarried female, at Spring Brook, Pa., recently gave birth to one boy and three girls at one time!

—There will be enough grapes in Texas this year to make more wine than was ever manufactured in France in one year.

—The modern Faro has found its Red Sea in San Francisco, in the shape of a black-eyed girl who wins $1,000 nightly, and has broken several banks in the city.

—A plucky dry-goods dealer at Copenhagen, has sued the Queen of Denmark for $104. The Queen said the bill was exorbitant and refused to pay it.

—There are seventy-five hospitals connected with the United States Marine Hospital service. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a detailed report of all operations performed and diseases treated to be sent to him, in order to have a report made out giving statistics never yet collected.

—Two Pennsylvania women called for their husbands at a bar-room the other evening. One broke the ice-pitcher over her husband's head, the other satisfied herself with doing the same for two decanters, but made up for it by throwing the cat and her kittens into a barrel of cider; these little bursts of playfulness over, they took their husbands to their quiet homes.

—Count Von Moltke, it is stated, is occupied at present with the study of the railway system of Continental Europe. The military use of railways has become with him the starting point of an entirely new system of strategy. Numerous German officers are visiting the various railway lines, stopping at every station to examine the strategic points, and to estimate the resources of each locality.

—A Miss Priest, of Wells River, Vt., was accused in the Lyndon *Union* of having eloped with an affinity. In a letter to the editor, she vigorously denies the soft impeachment, and thus cauterizes her defamers: "The people of Wells River are in pretty small business if it has got so any one can't go and see their mother without they have eloped with some fellow. They have got to have something to talk about, for, if they attend to their own business, it would go harder with them than the measles or canker-rash did with the children last fall, and more would be sick, I am sure. But the greatest trouble with them is, they are all mad because they can't get some one to elope with."

—The death of an old man at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y., a few days ago, ended a novel bargain, in which more was paid than was intended to be paid. About twenty-five years ago, when the old man was about 80 years old, he was a partner in a manufacturing establishment, which he started and built up, afterwards taking in two other partners. These, after learning the business, wanted to shove the old man out, but didn't succeed until they promised to pay him $1,000 a year until he died. So the old man retired, [...] lived on. In course of time the younger partners died. Their sons succeeded them, [...] died before the old man; but [...] in the enjoyment of his $1,000 in[...] for years after they were buried, at last died, at the age of [...] years.—*Rondout Freeman.*

—An explosion took place at a cartridge factory in Birmingham, Eng., lately, by which the manager, who was conducting some experiments, was killed on the spot. The accident occurred fortunately just before between 20 and 30 women came to work.

—Autumn manoeuvres are, it is said, to be held in Austria on a grand scale this year. The whole Bohemian army is to participate, and the special object proposed is testing the new organization for provisioning the army and the field-telegraph system.

—A gentleman in Syracuse took a nap upon his parlor sofa. A little daughter, who was eating cherries, playfully snapped a cherry-stone at him, and it lodged in his ear. The only way to get it out was to bore a hole in the centre of it, and pick it out with a fine wire.

—A lady and her husband who were travelling in the Holy Land were recently set upon by thieves near the gates of Jerusalem, and robbed not only of their money and baggage, but of the clothes in which they were kneeling for mercy. In this horrible emergency, remembering how near they were to the famous garden where grew the fig-leaves with which Eve made for herself a Dolly Varden, and for the father of men a spring overcoat they searched for similar flora, but unsuccessfully. Despairing, they were forced to throw themselves on the mercy of their plunderers, and prayed them to return a stray copy of the London *Times*, in which some sandwiches had been wrapped. Their request was granted, and there was fortunately a supplement, which was just the thing for the lady. Thus clothed with advertisements, leading articles, foreign correspondence, the money-market, and the Parliamentary debates, they entered Jerusalem, panoplied against all Musselmans,—for these religionists, it will be remembered, respect every square inch of paper, since haply the name of God may be written thereon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Barnett's Cocoaine excels; promotes a luxurient growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Spicy breath, teeth white and speckless, Vegetable Sozodont secures; Ladies can you be so reckless As to fail to make them yours!

Good diners severely task the digestive organs. Assist by use of Effervescing Carlsbad Salts. F. E. Suire & Co., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated [...] the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Human Roof and its Thatching.—If the man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely he who produces a glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the baldheaded party. All honor, therefore, to Professor E. T. Lyon, for, unquestionably, his renowned Kathairon accomplishes this object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making their appearance in force or the fibres of whose moustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which Washington City was once so famous will find this Hair Persuader the most wonderful encourager of fibrous development that has ever yet been invented. Both sexes are advised to use it as, by all odds, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it free from scurf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry and gray, giving it a rich gloss and endowing it with flexibility—the Toilet Chemistry has ever evolved from the vegetable kingdom.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT — ELEGANTLY FURnished room for one and board; $12 per week; rare chance. Call to-day. R. L. S.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE PLEASant rooms, with board, for two gentlemen in each. Terms reasonable.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW NAMED DEARborn), near Twenty-ninth-st.—Pleasant rooms with first-class board at lowest possible prices. Parlor, piano, bath-room, hot water, and everything desirable.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with first-class table. Also, room for two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite, with hot and cold water, bath room adjoining, for gentleman and wife; accommodations strictly first class.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlor; also, large front and single rooms, with first-class board.

831 STATE-ST., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Pleasant furnished room, with good board, at reduced rates; also rooms to housekeeping.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st. front single room with board. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—Good furnished rooms and board at $5 per week. A desirable place to board at.

West Side.

58 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board to two single gentlemen or a married couple. References exchanged.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE LARGE AIRY rooms, with spring beds and first-class board at $5 and $6 per week; day board, $3.50.

122 THROOP-ST.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Pleasantly located and convenient to horse cars.

143 NORTH MORGAN-ST.—WANTED, 2 OR 4 respectable young men to board.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can obtain handsome furnished room and good board at a moderate price.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant suite of front rooms, with large closet, wash room, hot and cold water, and gas, will be rented either together or separate, with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK from Union Park—Pleasant rooms and first-class board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

664 WEST MONROE-ST.—2 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with good board; new brick house, all modern conveniences.

UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 WEST MADISON-st.—Elegant rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, WITH A private family, where accommodations are first-class in every respect, or would rent an entire floor, if convenient to a good boarding house or hotel. Address with full particulars, J. T. MCAULEY, 825 Indiana-av.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NORTH OF Twelfth-street. Also stable room. Good references. P 51, Tribune Branch Office.

BOARD—PLEASANT BOARD IN A private family, for gentleman and lady, on South side, south of Twenty-second st and north of Oakwood av. Address, with terms, location, &c. H. O. P., 134 Michigan-av.

BOARD—A LARGE AND WELL FURNISHed room with board, for a lady and little boy, west of Union Park and within two blocks of Madison st. Address O. C. H., Briggs House, city.

BOARD—OR ROOM—BY A MUSIC-TEACHER; would prefer to have her services and use of piano taken in payment. Address F 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD OUTFIT CONsisting of tents, all sizes, tools, cars, T rail, blankets, and camp utensils. Inquire at 222 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address E 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A JULES JURGENsen gold hunting watch; also, some fine diamonds, very cheap. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton st.

FOR SALE—A HERD OF 11 THOROUGH-BRED short horns; color, red; pedigree, first class; will be sold cheap and on time to responsible party. Address P. J. HYNES, 150 Butterfield-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, MEDIUM-size safe, very cheap for cash, at 183 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—10 FOOT METAL SHOW-CASE, 30-day regulator, glass watch case, and nests of drawers for jewellers' tools, rear of 381 Monroe st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, [...] grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER. Engine 14x22; boiler 14 ft by 52 in. 56 3 in. flues; all nearly new and in good order, with privilege of lease of corner lot, 125x166, on Throop-st near Twenty-second st, in the heart of new lumber district. Well adapted for planing mill or sash and door factory. Will sell either separately. Call or address FERGUSON & LEWIS, cor Twenty-second and Throop sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale, 177 Eighteenth st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & [...], City agents, main office, 235 West Madison st; branch, 96 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 177 South Halsted st, sell on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ELEGANT household furniture, consisting of bedroom sets, large mirrors, piano, and everything necessary for housekeeping; this is a splendid chance for a party who will improve the opportunity. Address T, Branch Tribune office.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four styles, adapted to parlor, dining room, library, and office. The old bachelor's single bedstead now ready. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 332 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO BEDsteads, bureaus, commodes, mattresses, etc. at manufacturers' lowest prices. It is for your interest to examine before buying. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 332 West Madison st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS ELLEN SULLIVAN, TWO letters for you at 123 West Indiana-st.

PERSONAL—N. O. D.—DARLING, I LONG TO see your dear face again, and to hear you tell me that you love me. Don't risk letters; I can wait. I saw you out riding last night; expect to see you on horseback next time. Compress vous! D. D.

PERSONAL—JOHN THOMPSON, WHO LEFT his home in Chicago about 5 years ago, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to his mother, SARAH MOOREHOUSE, No. 410 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Other papers please copy.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] will sell the whole or any part of the same this week, at a very low price [illegible] J. [illegible] WARREN, 48 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 4 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the Weber Furniture Company, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, a new house and 100 lots fronting Western-av., Polk, Taylor and Campbell avs. Water all complete. 100 feet front on Van Buren, corner of Sherman-st. 100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven. 55 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted st. Inquire on premises or at 185 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—80X192 FEET, TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, Indiana-av., 200 feet north of Egan-av. Thirty-ninth-st; cheap; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE, WITH LOT 100x150, east front on Washington av., Hyde Park, fine parlors, all modern improvements, good cellar, and barn, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$20 A MONTH—HOUSE AND LOT, 441 Second st. J. B. MCKOWN, Evening Post job rooms, Hubbard Court and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO, NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st, Boone's Block, 20 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running through to Kankakee-av., price $1,500 per acre; terms easy. 160 feet on Forrest-av., 90 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front, with a first-class 2 story house on it; price $12,500. Will sell the south 50 feet without the house for $5,000. 24 feet on South Clark-st, near Van Buren-st., west front, price $950 per foot.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS ON West side, on long time; great bargains. E. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—150X125 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-seventh st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT ON South Side; price, $2,500; $500 cash; gas and water. W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 18, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS AT DIVERSEY AV., near depot and school house. $300; decided bargain. C. MCDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE LONG TIME—$750 yearly rent; 30x80, on Market, near Randolph-st. C. MCDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits; very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 34, 40, 13, near line of St. Paul, also Pacific Railroad. A bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SECTION 23, 38, 13, on Canal and Railroad, only $75 per acre. Easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL A FEW MORE LOTS on Taylor-st. near Southwestern-av. for $600 each, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES LOCATED IN section 24, 39, 14. Will be sold cheap. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 365 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, beautiful design and elegantly finished, Prairie-av., $12,000; easy terms. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A NEW 2 STORY house, 11 rooms, double parlors, marble mantel and carriage house and stable; will be finished by Aug 1, with a long lease at only $50 per annum, in a first class neighborhood, for $2,600. Inquire on premises, corner of Thirtieth and Butterfield sts, two blocks from State-st cars or 787 Butterfield-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 504 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING old city limits—4 miles from Court House—accessible by steam and horse cars. [...] frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property, sidewalks have been laid, artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute, of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of the property [...] the rapidly increasing value by the city improvements which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, No. 65 East Madison st, corner of State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—$350 EACH, LOTS 3 BLOCKS FROM Brighton House; $50 down, $10 monthly payments. T. E. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—AT NORwood Park. Lots on Circle-av., east front, over 170 feet in depth, only $10 per foot. Terms easy. Very little cash required. Must be sold. J. WINSHIP, 25 West Lake-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—50X200 FEET FRONTING Central Park, near Park-av., at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—300X125 FEET ON RIDGE AT Woodlawn, east front with good house and barn, cellar, etc; also fine trees upon it; great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT CORNELL—CHEAP AND EASY terms, 5 acres on Stoney Island-av., corner Seventy-second st; also 7 acres corner South Park-av. and seventy-seventh-st. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORMAL SCHOOL ENGLEWOOD. Come and see our elegant property, being rapidly improved. Best terms offered. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE—KENWOOD, lake shore, 150x482 feet running to lake, conceded to be the choicest property on the shore. Owner will sacrifice if sold this week. Only $55 per foot front, one fourth cash; it will bring $100 per foot before the snow flies. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE a good house and home at South Evanston. Go any day and look at our nice houses, with all the modern improvements, and lots that are large and beautiful. There is no better place to live, or safer place to invest your money than in Evanston. WARREN, KARNEY & CO., 151 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH 1½ ACRES E & SE ¼ 15, 35, 13, on Barrypoint Road, west of Central Park; 1,380 acres land at Clark's Station, Indiana on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. One hour from Chicago. WM. GARNETT, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN LOTS, NEAR DEPOT. Near Twelfth st and city limits, 10 acres. Hinsdale residence, modern improvements, lot of 2 acres. Riverside residence, modern improvements, lot 100x150. Humboldt Park lots, east of park. Lake Forest residences, $5,000 to $20,000. Lake Forest residence sites, $300 to $1,000 per acre. Englewood acre property near depot. E. J. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—75X161 MICHIGAN AV., CORNER of Fifty-eighth-st. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, Room 7 Lind's Block, Market and Randolph.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER STATE AND Eighty third, extending across Wabash and Michigan-avs., having a frontage on Michigan of 1,780 feet of frontage. WM. GARNETT, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO HOUSES AND lots, very best and steam cars, water, gas, etc., at Oakland; $3,000; $500 cash, balance monthly payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm. M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, W., containing 12 Lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 51x100 feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw-colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and 7; cost $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also, 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 48 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the dwelling, containing the finest building sites in the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very low; one fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CHARLES LAYTON & CO., 275 State-st, Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN PULASKI County, Missouri, containing 160 acres, 80 in cultivation, with bottom land. To exchange for a boarding house in Chicago. A splendid bargain to a party having one to suit. Address N 65, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, 10 TO 80 ACRES well located, South Side. Must be dry ground, for subdivision. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—TWO HOUSES ON avenues or cross streets from Twenty third to Twenty sixth sts.; also want to rent two houses. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I AM PREPARED TO PURCHASE a desirable piece of South side property for cash; park property preferred. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE, thirty minutes' from Madison st. bridge. State terms and location. T 78, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES of all descriptions; diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, musical and other instruments, guns, pistols, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st., third district.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 384 State-st.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED—DR. V. B. STRONG offers to the public a radical cure for Drunkenness, the use of Tobacco or Opium for [...] each, and cure guaranteed. Address, with stamp enclosed, V. B. STRONG, M. D., P. O. Box 22.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY WANTED—I WANT to rent, furnished or unfurnished in some good town where the business will pay, or will purchase. If terms easy. Address J. W. HOLMES, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS—PAY $1.75 [...] per day. Company pay fare, and board furnished to the work. Also [...] mill hands at $30 per month and board; free fare. 15 men for teams for city work. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 22 West Madison-st., and 23 West Randolph-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1077.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PLATT, State and United States Attorney. 496 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 132, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, 720 acres of land in Iowa. 113 acres choice farm near Cleveland, Ohio. One half the celebrated Cincinnati Peach farm at Benton Harbor. WM. GARNETT, 380 Wabash av.

INSTRUCTION.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies. 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house [...] Terms, $50 per month. [...] 297 State-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE 2-STORY DWELLING—1305 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth st.—$600; possession at once. Apply at 146 Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, 676 West Adams st; 13 rooms; $75 per month; partly furnished if desired.

TO RENT—FIFTH STORY OF THE BUILDing 144 and 146 Madison st.; all in one room, 40 by 75 feet; suitable for a lodge-room. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the West Side; splendid location; suitable for gentleman's residence, or first-class private boarding-house; hall carpets, etc., for sale; will board with renter if desired. Address A 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, ALSO A tenement of 3 rooms. Inquire at 138 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE CONTAINing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, a good barn, etc.; will sell carpets if wanted. Inquire on the premises, 134 Thirty-first-st., or at Anderson's Dining Room, 143 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH barn, 207 Twenty-fifth-st., 11 rooms, gas, water and chandeliers; $75 per month; also 4 new rooms over a store, $20 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS; FURNIture nearly new, for sale very cheap if taken immediately; the reason, must leave the city. Apply on premises, No 178 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WATER IN KITCHEN; $20 per month. 186 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR furnished or unfurnished, with use of gas, on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth sts. Address A 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 984 Burnside-st., with or without furniture, or will sell furniture cheap. J. W. GOULD.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS $1 per day, or $12 to $20 per month; good hotel table. 179 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom. Inquire at 32 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS FURnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or 4 single gentlemen. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON BURNside st. near Eighteenth, with or without board. Inquire at grocery store corner of Eighteenth and Burnside sts.

TO RENT—VERY NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM and two smaller rooms, together or separately. 329 West Lake st. Apply at Central House, 43 South Desplaines st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms for offices or housekeeping, at 165 West Washington-st. S. S. MILLER, Room 3, 165 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT small children, a large parlor, dining-room, and bedroom. Inquire at 125 Centre av.

TO RENT—THREE SMALL ROOMS, $15 PER month. No. 620 West Van Buren st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, with or without board. 64 South Morgan st.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, with closet, with or without board, for gentleman. Also, a barn large enough for three horses and buggy. At 324 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR lady and gent or two gents, with or without board. 215 East Randolph st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM VERY neatly furnished, with or without board, at 119 South Peoria st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. All first class. 24 Aberdeen st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 12 Sixteenth-st; references exchanged.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD STOries of 63 and 65 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICE 162 WEST WASHINGTON-st., now occupied by E. G. Cole & Co., as we shall remove in Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts, August 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES; ALSO, FURnished or unfurnished lodging rooms for gentlemen, at 188 West Madison st.

TO RENT—STORE 224 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. fixtures for sale cheap. Apply at 372 Cottage Grove av.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN CHICAGO and dry goods and cash for Iowa and Kansas lands, improved and unimproved. Address C 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES OPPOSITE BOARD OF Trade, cheap, in suites, 144 and 146 Madison st.; all modern improvements; 5 and 10 year leases preferred. Inquire of H. O. STONE, 144 and 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, OFFICES and basement, in new marble front, State-st, near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 336 State-st, Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UPPER PART OF house—three to five rooms—for one year. Address M 84 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms, with barn. Address JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE OR SMALL warehouse, situated between Twelfth and Eighteenth st., and near the river, on West Side. Parties having such can address B 31 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTEELLY FURnished cottage, either on West Adams, Monroe or Washington-st., or nice place in some suburban town within a radius of 15 miles from city; only self and wife in family. Address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF 3, the upper part of a house, or a cottage of 4 or 5 rooms in a good neighborhood, South or West Side, near street cars; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, L 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State; best of reference given. Apply, X Y Z, 212 East Twelfth st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 or 8 rooms in desirable locality, for 6 months or longer. Address, with full particulars, D. F. KENLY, 279 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, bringing the best of references, a furnished room in a private family south of Twelfth-st. Address X. 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURnished house, South or West side, or on line of C. R. R. Address, stating price, S., care Hall, Kimbark & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST FOR SALE—in a first class hotel in Marseilles, Ill., 77 miles west from Chicago, on C. R. I. & P. railroad; good reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 17, Marseilles, Ill.

A GOOD CHANCE—A BOARDING HOUSE AND saloon attached, with contents and license. Rent low. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

A BUSINESS PAYING $2,500 PER YEAR FOR sale for $1,500 cash; needs one man's whole attention, and present owners can't attend to it. This week only, or other arrangements will be made. W. K. WELLS, 170 East Adams st.

A CORNER GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness for sale cheap for cash. Apply at No. 585 corner Wright and Jefferson-sts.

A LAUNDRY DOING A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness for sale. Apply at 139 West Madison-st.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe-st., in the City of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale. Are in working order and in operation. Capacity—Brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOK, WALL PAPER, and stationery store for sale. Inquire of HADLEY BROS., Chicago, or write to ROBERT DENT, in their care.

DRUG STORE WORTH $3,000 IN FIRST-CLASS location, doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; owner has other business. Address T 47, Tribune office.

FINE 4-CHAIR BARBER SALOON FOR SALE with four other good rooms; best location South Side; rent cheap; established 3 years; doing a splendid business; offered for $1,000; worth at least $2,000. FINLEY, 44 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 284 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. 263 WEST Madison-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP for cash, where there are 30 good paying boarders; furniture all new, and in good running order. Apply at No. 46 North Green st.

LAUNDRY, WITH HOUSE, LAUNDRY wagon and buggy for sale cheap. Inquire at 321 West Lake-st. Reason for selling out, owner has to go east.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A PAPERHANGing store in a very desirable business location, doing an excellent business, running for six years and very cheap; rent very moderate. WM. [...], 147 West Randolph st.

THE LEASE OF A 3 STORY BRICK FOURteen room furnished house for sale; has modern improvements; filled with first-class boarders; clears $250 per month; sickness sole cause of selling. Address G 29, Tribune office.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. [...], Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock; business clearing the amount monthly; no bonus. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$500 WILL BUY TO-DAY THE LEASE and fixtures of a store in the best location, with stock that invoices $800. Present owner leaves city to-night. T. C. LAMB, 127 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL SELL A HALF interest in my livery and sale business, to a party with money and reputation; object, to enlarge the business. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $15,000 cash, in the stationery business already established. None but those having the above amount and mean business need apply. Address P 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery, on North Side, a good chance for a first-class honorable man, who can take entire charge. Address P 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, to join the advertiser in a manufacturing business at which $10,000 per annum can be cleared. Business legitimate. References exchanged. Apply, after 6 p. m., at 190 West Jackson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with capital, to be employed in the manufacture of an article for which a patent has been applied. The article is used by legitimate trade, and considerable money can be made in the business. Address with full name, C 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE with capital, in a first-class business; profits unlimited. Apply or address D. BOURGOIS, 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED well paying business, $2,000 or $2,500 required. Address W 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A first class manufacturing business in this city; sales and profit is unlimited; best staple; [...] Address L 33, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A STONEPORT HOISTING DERrick, 51 feet, with pole and rigging, all complete. 124 South Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER [...] Address in handwriting, giving age, wages wanted, and name of last employer. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper are desired for about a month, to bring up and close a set of books. Address, with references, which must be unquestionable, Box 157, P. O.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN, WHO speaks good English, to assist in an office. Apply after 10 at Room 4, 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, 16 to 18 years old, in an office; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting, G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—MUST UNDERstand the wholesale liquor business. Address L, care Carrier No. 67.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN to address circulars, for a few weeks. Address R 18, Tribune Office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH AT 79 Douglas place; one used to all kinds of light jobbing preferred.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS running and keeping in order planers, and rip and siding saws. Also a foreman wanted for a small lumber yard. Address, with reference and wages wanted N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNK-BOX MAKERS, AT corner of Twenty-second and Throop-sts, up stairs.

WANTED—NINE GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL at 23 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—WEAVERS—AT OUR WOOLLEN mills, Dayton LaSalle County, Ill. Apply, by letter, to the undersigned, J. GREEN & CO.

WANTED—A GASFITTER'S HELPER. APply at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. CHAS MATTHEWS.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH'S HELPER at 63 Pearson-st.

WANTED—20 BRICKLAYERS, SOUTHWEST corner Wells and South Water-sts. T. N. ANTRIM.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MARBLE CUTTERS at JAMES WARMINGTON'S Marble Works, corner Desplaines and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers at once, by STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind. Good wages and steady employment given.

WANTED—2 CONFECTIONERS—ONE GOOD pan man, one mint drop, and French burnt almond man. L. J. COLBURN, 128 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT-CUTTER—TO such a one a good salary will be paid. Address, for five days, Z 12, Tribune Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO CYLINDER press feeders. LANDON & CO., 80 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE WOOD WORKER this morning at 146 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO FOLD CIRCUlars for about 10 days. Apply at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 337, 339, and 341 State st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL EVerywhere indispensable goods at 300 per cent profit. J. C. CO., 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—BRICKYARD HELP, 1 MOULDER, 1 pit-shoveler, 2 truckers, and 2 bankmen; liberal wages and steady work for the season. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 166 South Clinton st. JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 RAILroad laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2 per day; fare free. 200 to go on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road, at $2.25; plenty of station work from 23 to 25c per yard; contractor goes with the men; 500 to go to Lake Superior; same terms; 100 to work in saw mills, at $28 to $35 per month and board; 50 for brickyards, city work, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Illinois, on gravel train; wages $2 per day; also, 15 sawmill hands at $35 per month, and board; free fare. Apply at Room 1, 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 TRACK-LAYERS AND SPIKERS for the North Pacific; fare, $8. Also, 200 for the Northwestern Railroad and Wisconsin Central; fare furnished; 50 sawmill hands. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1,000 MEN FOR Menominee and Wisconsin Central; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 2 years' work; plenty of station work; foremen with men can get a good job; free fare and no fees. Also, 10 carpenters $3 to $4 per day. HENRY BJORTH, 69 West Randolph and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AND EXPERIenced canvassers for the July Carriers' Directory. No. 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BARTENDER. ADDRESS, WITH reference for interview, R 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 HEAD WAITER (WHITE MAN) 4 dining room girls—none but first-class need apply. St. James Hotel, cor. Clark and Polk-sts.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 150 West Madison-st.—business legitimate—pays better than wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND TWO steam power washing machines. Apply at ANDERSON'S steam laundry, State-st, corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN TO travel for a cutlery and gun house, on commission. Address Carrier No. 51.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN and solicitor, to manage the city department of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago; a liberal arrangement will be made with the right man; call in forenoon. Home Office, 78 and 80 Van Buren st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO general house work (washing excepted). To a good girl meeting all the requirements liberal wages will be given. Inquire at 430 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework in a small family, at 1354 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO IN COUNtry. Call at Briggs House, between 2 and 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON, AT 494 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for good situations. Inquire at the Employment Room for ladies, No. 243 East Division-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in a small private family; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 100 East Randolph-st., room 3, Friday and Saturday, between 1 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 46 South Curtis st, near Washington.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, or a little girl to take care of a baby, 2 years old, at 309 East Illinois-st, corner of Pine.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three. Call to-day at 500 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, WITH GOOD recommendations, at 838 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL to do general house work. Apply at 39 Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Call at 142 North Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 149 Calumet-av., between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT RELIABLE GIRL who can come well recommended, to do the second work and to take care of a child 3 years old in a small family. Apply at 890 Michigan av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL where there is a Swede cook; Swede preferred. 575 Prairie av.

WANTED—IN RESTAURANT, 686 AND 688 Wabash av., two strong girls to wash dishes; good wages and room in the house.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT NO. 7 Indiana-av., 5 doors south of Twelfth-st, on Lake Shore.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK, 1 FOR kitchen work and general work, and one as chambermaid and waiter; Norwegian or German. Apply at 365 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, at 18 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL. Apply 132 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—SCRUB GIRLS. APPLY AT CONtinental Hall, State-st and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK, LAUNDRY girl, and chambermaid, at 18 Eldridge court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 EXPERIenced dressmakers. None but strictly first-class hands need apply. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS at MCART'S Eureka Shirt Factory, 122 West Madison-st., up stairs. None but those with Wheeler & Wilson machines need apply.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT CONSIDINE'S RESTAURANT, northwest corner LaSalle and South Water sts., a good woman cook; also, kitchen boy. Call from 9 to 10 a. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD—TAKEN FROM ROOM 1 Central Union Block, a tin box, with the owner's name painted on, containing papers of no value to any one except himself. Any person who will return the same or will inform the owner where he may find them will receive the above reward. No questions asked or trouble made.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $100, DATED July 17, 1872, signed by C. A. Peterson, and J. Z. Alstrop. All persons are cautioned not to receive the same. P. I. PETERSON.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, A black circular cape trimmed with lace. Any person returning the same to 1024 Indiana av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—SATURDAY LAST, AT MICHIGAN CENtral, Twenty-second-st., a gold bracelet, marked "Emma." Please return to 273 Wabash-av.

LOST—A BROWN AND WHITE SPOTTED pointer dog, with brown ears. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to the owner at 241 Milwaukee av.

LOST—ANY PARTY FINDING A WALLET containing $25 or $30 in money, some papers, and some Masonic emblems and pins, also a book of samples, will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of Am. M. U. Express office.

LOST—A TIME BOOK—ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Halsted and Green-sts.—the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the corner of Green and Madison-sts.

LOST—BETWEEN GLOBE THEATRE AND Madison st., a gold bracelet. The finder will please leave it at 133 West Washington-st., and oblige.

FOUND—AT HAAS' PARK, JULY 24, A watch, which the owner can have by proving property, at 212 West Randolph-st.

REWARD—A LADY LOST A POCKETBOOK IN a Cottage Grove car, between Twenty second and Thirty ninth-sts, yesterday, between 9 and 12 a. m., containing a family ticket between Chicago and Irving Park, and some money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with CHARLES A. PRIDE, at J. L. Hathaway's office, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY, THE 22d inst., from Rogers' Park, South Evanston, one bay horse about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, and white stripe on forehead, one hind foot white; also one bay mare, with a gray patch about the size of the palm of a hand on rump, color a little darker than the horse. The horse cribs. A reward will be paid for any information leading to their recovery, by M. MURPHY, South Evanston, Ill., or E. MURFRY, Jr., 279 South Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

STRAYED—FROM 62 BREMER-ST., THURSday afternoon, a black horse, about 4 years old; last seen going west on Milwaukee av. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to above number.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A BLACK TOP buggy. Inquire at 169 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the reader anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] near Washington and Halsted sts.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TWENTY YEARS' EXperience as machinist and engineer in high or low pressure. Setting up engines, steam-pumps, etc., a specialty. No objection to go in the country to take charge of work. Would like a permanent situation in a well-established machine shop. G. K. C., Williams' Hotel, 93 and 95 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL butcher; has had 8 years' experience; thoroughly understands his business. Good references. R 85, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant, who understands his business thoroughly, and meats also. Address 126 Third-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced man to drive private carriage or a light business wagon. Call or address BRYAN MORAN, 63 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience, and who understands his business, as a coachman, and to be generally useful. Address B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses, attend to garden, etc. Good references. Apply to Hotel Denmark, 7, 9, and 11 Milwaukee av. JAS. PETERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family, by a young man (American) who understands his business. Will make himself useful. Good reference. Address K 90, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR. BEST of city references. Address X 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale store; first class business; good references, and can loan $1,000 on good security. Address B 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either in a wholesale house, grain and commission house, or real estate office; out-door work preferred; best of city references furnished. Address R 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG Canadian girls to do light housework, take care of baby, &c.; good reference. Address F 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 142 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook. Call at 213 West DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress or second work, in private family. Inquire at 255 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess, in city or country; willing to be generally useful. Address K. L. M., 79 Dearing-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl, (in one family. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MEAT OR PASTRY cook, either in hotel or boarding house. Call at 380 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in small private family. Call at 704 Indiana av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework in a private family. Apply at 590 State st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, in a private family—one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work. Please call or address 146 Butterfield-st. Friday and Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work in private family. Good references. Apply at 129 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply 179 Butterfield st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as attendant on an invalid, or housekeeper for a widow with children preferred. Address H 23, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, CASHiering in a retail or wholesale business, or writing in an office. Best of references. Address W 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as clerk in any respectable business, or dining room girl. Address J. R. BROWN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY canvasser, with five years' experience; would like some small useful article to canvass for that will sell. Address MRS. MARY LANE, Caseyville, Kentucky.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as copyist or amanuensis; writes a good business hand; best of references given. Address K 83, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, harness, every Tuesday and Saturday. Money advanced on goods left in any charge. Good stabling for horses. 421 State-st.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS at Auction every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at our Auction rooms, and at private sale at all times, at prices that defy competition. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Red Front Auction House, 56 and 57 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW OPEN SQUARE BOX BUSiness buggy at 201 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TEAM WAGON, and harness. Can be seen at the carriage shop, 175 West Adams st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHICAGO HORSE MARKET, corner Twenty-sixth and Calumet-av.; rare chance for livery men; room for 60 horses. Apply to CLARK, 81 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, HARNESS AND Wagon, cheap, at 575 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE SUITABLE for a heavy teamster, can be seen after 6 o'clock at north east corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE FIVE years old and perfectly sound, kind and gentle, with good speed; also harness and buggy. Apply at 1240 State st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR of bay horses [...] good drivers. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK CARriage horses, either with or without a good carriage and harness. Apply to 127 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, 8 YEARS old; price, $60; warranted true. Inquire at 14 Smith-st., near corner Paulina and Madison.

FOR SALE—A SMART, FAST INDIAN PONY, which must be sold to-day, and can be seen at barn, rear of 423 South Halsted, between the hours of 11 and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FAMILY CARRIAGE. I will sell my C-spring Brett for half its cost, (as good as new). S. POLLARD, Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av. corner Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE PHAETON, good horse and harness; also top and open buggy and good work horse. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF YOUNG SOUND horses just in from the country, at Central stables, on Thirteenth, between Michigan and Wabash-avs. W. E. FORREST.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—1 SKELETON wagon and 2 second hand buggies. Apply at 780 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SQUARE BOX top buggy, light and stylish. Reel & Brown's make. Price $225 cash. Apply to ALBERT DWELLE, No. 140 West Madison-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A GOOD DRIVING OR saddle horse for $125. Sold for want of use. J. S. POLLARD, Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av. corner Fourteenth-st.

TO ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF A CARriage: We will sell for the next twenty days our [...] stock, including new buggies, phaetons, carryalls, business wagons, [...] Office 318 [...] Give us a call. [...] & CHANEY, 149 Michigan av.

WANTED—LARGE, SOUND, GENTLE HORSE for use in a single carriage; must be perfectly safe for a lady to drive; dark gray preferred. Address E W, 401 Wabash-av. up-stairs.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at the very highest rates by J. N. WITHERELL, 383 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 189 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1864.

LOANS ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, horses, pianos and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 42, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, Room 13, 188 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO PROPerty, large or small sums, for three or five years. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 130 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st. up-stairs.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPward, at low rate of interest, on city property. Address H 18, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN LARGE SUMS, ON CENtral property, at 8 and 9 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, watches, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $4,000 TO $20,000 ON A new and first class building, finished and rented for 5 years at $10,000 per year. Address D 63, Tribune office.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city security, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 73 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $5 TO $6 CAPITAL, to sell an article that everybody wants; no humbug; call and see for yourself, at T. BOURGOIS, 44 Cornell-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, ruffle, gather, and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75c. An immense sale is guaranteed. Also for Campaign goods. Address GOODSPEED'S Empire Publishing House, 148 Carpenter-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A history in political and social literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 103 Twenty-second st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY ON SALary and commission [...] women favorable terms will be given. Call at [...] & CO., 24 South Clinton-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR "Roman Blacking"; sells like hot cakes; [...] handle on every box. Call or address 151 Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, to canvass for twenty new and fast selling Chromos. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agt., 6 Lind Block, Chicago.

THE LAW COURTS.

The State Insurance Company—Answer of Mr. Perkins.

Judge Blodgett Determined to Find Out All About the Funds.

The Estate of the Late Joseph McPherson in Court.

Suits Against Renderers—The Harvester Patents.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY—MR. PERKINS' ANSWER.

Some days since there was presented separate petitions of Newton S. Taylor and John A. King, for the removal of Norman C. Perkins, Esq., from the position of assignee in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, as well as for an order to remove the deposit of funds to the credit of the bankrupt Insurance Company from the National Loan and Trust Company Bank to some bank included in the general order of the Court as a legal depository. The petitions were fully stated at the time they were presented. The matter came up again yesterday in the United States District Court, upon the answer to the rule issued by Judge Blodgett, that Norman C. Perkins show cause why he should not be removed. In response to the petition of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Perkins stated that to the best of his belief he had neither seen nor heard of Mr. Taylor previous to the filing of his petition, and he doubts whether Mr. T. had stated any of the facts alleged in his petition upon personal knowledge. He denies that he has ever been the regular attorney of the bankrupt Insurance Company, or its legal adviser, having been employed by it only on some special services. He denies that he ever refused to give information, so far as he possessed it, as to the affairs of the bankrupt, having, however, at all times referred inquirers to the schedule of the Company for a list of its creditors and credits. As to non attendance upon a meeting held on the 5th day of July, he explains that a prior engagement prevented, and counsel with an identical interest acted for him, and on the same matter of the claim against the bank, he states that it was shown in the schedule of the bankrupt. He denies emphatically that he ever notified any creditor that no larger dividend than 10 per cent could be realized, as he also denies that for a year past he has been a stockholder in the bankrupt company.

Answering to the petition of Mr. King, Mr. Perkins admits his election, states that, without his presence or active agency, he was legally chosen, as he understands, in opposition to the petitioner, who, he believes, was present, notwithstanding his averment that he received no notice of the meeting then to be held. He admits that the sureties on his bond for $100,000 are relatives of the President of the National Loan and Trust Company. He states that directly after his appointment he proceeded to ascertain the nature and extent of the claims of the Company against the bank, when the bank, having purchased a number of policies, claimed to set them off against its indebtedness. At that time, numerous suits involving this question were pending in the United States Circuit Court, wherefore he deemed it prudent to wait until a decision was rendered, but it was understood that unless decision was previously made, suit would be brought to recover the fund in time to be tried at the October term, so that it might be taken up to the Supreme Court at its December session. Nevertheless which he believes the sum will be paid over without suit. As to the payment of salaries to employes of the Company since its bankruptcy, the assignee admits the fact, but states that he is about to bring suit to recover the money so paid. He denies that he was elected by the procurement of the officers of the insurance and banking companies, but states if he was, he does not think it makes any difference. He contends that he has acted for the special interest of the creditors, and has always placed at the disposal of the creditors all his information, even to the extent of accommodating this petitioner and his solicitor with a private room in which to examine the books of the Company. As to the funds in the hands of Mr. Hurlbut, he states that that gentleman is a Receiver appointed by a State Court, who has received instructions to hold the fund until, by a suit at law, it is decided whether or no the estate should not have been closed under the State law, jurisdiction having been obtained legally, prior to the inauguration of proceedings in bankruptcy. He states that much time since his appointment has been expended in procuring the allowance of a claim for $178,700.14 against the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, in which he has been successful.

The Court (Blodgett) thought there was no material issue made rendering a reference necessary. The only question of the petitions and answers was, is Mr. Perkins a proper person to act as assignee, on account of his relations to the parties who have a manifest interest to keep the control of the funds against the interests of the policy-holders. As to Mr. Perkins, the Court had known him too long to have doubt of his personal honesty, but the relations of men sometimes influence their actions, and in this case it looked peculiar, as shown by the testimony of Greer & Van Inwagen that a quarter of a million of Government bonds, being of the assets of the Insurance Company, should be deposited with J. C. Smith & Co., in New York. The Court could not exactly understand why such a deposit should be made, as a financial movement. It certainly appeared that almost the entire funds of the Company are in the hands of this banking institution run by Smith Brothers, who refuse to give them up, and no steps have been taken to recover them. These funds must by some means come within the control of the Court, if Mr. Perkins cannot inforce his rights. It looks as though the funds of the Insurance Company are apparently handled solely for the interest of the banking institution, and kept in a locality where it was to be only concluded they were used solely to give credit to the banking institution, and not of the Insurance Company. The officers of the two companies are almost identical, and when the Insurance Company was thrown into bankruptcy, instead of making a truthful schedule of the amount of its assets, reported in a lump its claims against the bank. It looked to the Court as though there was some skull-duggery between the officers of the two companies, and the matter must be got at by some means. If the present assignee cannot or will not act, some one else must.

Mr. Perkins trusted the Court would not hold him responsible for what had been done before the date of his appointment. He was desirous to act, and had been acting.

The Court thought that heretofore Hurlbut should have been brought before the Register. The Court did not desire to reflect upon Mr. Perkins, and would take the matter under advisement.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

JURY LAW.

The petition of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for the condemnation of property of Sophia Peterson and others, came on to be heard yesterday in this Court, before Judge Rogers, and a jury was presented. Upon this the [illegible] the terms of the new law [illegible] the County Commissioners [illegible] punishments. [illegible] list of jurors to be summoned, also [illegible] that Mr. Scan[illegible] in vacation, the Clerk of the Court [illegible] the parties to be brought in. In [illegible] session of Clerk had made the designation. It was contended, and held by the Court, that this is not a vacation, but a regular term, and, therefore, the drafting was irregular. The panel was quashed. Thereupon, the law providing further, that when the regular panel is exhausted, the Court may issue a special venire, the Court ordered such to issue, and instructed the bailiffs to resummon the same parties. About this time it was discovered that the hearing would occupy several days, wherefore the case was continued.

THE M'PHERSON ESTATE.

Susan M. McPherson, widow and administratrix of Joseph McPherson, who, in days gone by, was a principal officer of the chief defendant, for herself and the heirs at law of the deceased, who died in May, 1868, filed her bill in Chancery against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company and others. It is stated that Mr. McPherson being, in 1866, indebted to the First National Bank of Chicago, executed, to secure the debt, his trust deed to its President, of the southwest quarter of Section 31, 42, 12 east (160 acres); also, the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 36, 42, 11, 3 east p. m. (240 acres); also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 36, 42, 11 east 3 (40 acres), excepting from the whole 72 acres to secure the payment of $30,000 and interest. Upon the same day he also deeded, in trust, the north half of Section 36, 42, 11 east; the west ½ of the north-west quarter of Section 31, 42, N. R. 12 east, to secure $27,000 and interest, depositing as collateral security 460 shares New Jersey Stock Yard and Market Company stock; 80 shares of stock of the First National Bank of Chicago; 110 shares stock of Joseph Stockton & Co.; 50 shares stock on the Union Rendering Company, and 7 notes secured by mortgage, in the aggregate for $18,000 and transferred in trust; a contract for conveyance of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Subdivision of Section 18, 39, 13. Subsequently judgement was rendered against deceased for $27,897.56, whereupon the railroad company, having business relations with deceased, which made it desirable for it to sustain his credit, and fearing a sacrifice of the property mentioned, undertook to advance to him $50,000 to satisfy the indebtedness, which was done, and this and other property was deeded in trust for the benefit of the railroad. It is charged that since this time much of the property has been sold, enough to cancel the indebtedness, but that some considerable portion remains. It is now asked that the defendants may account for their trust, and yield over the balance.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by James S. Kendall against Andrew and Peter Rager, the damages being laid at $10,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

REAL ESTATE.

A bill was filed by Alvin T. Moore, of Nevada, and Gilbert W. Howe, of Natick, Mass., against Francis B. Peabody and others, praying for a decree for a release of Lots 10, 11, 29, 30, and 31, of George A. Cha[illegible]'s Subdivision, from a trust deed executed by Chambers to Peabody, it being charged that an indebtedness for which a trust deed was given, under which sale has been made, has been discharged.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage was filed by Fredrick Haas against Carl and Marie Schumaker. The property consisted of Lot 8 in Subdivision of Block 39 and Lot 2 Block 29 of Section 29, and 4.84-100 acres in the northeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32 all in Township 39, 14 east 3, and the building No. 388 Archer avenue.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Horace B. Claflin and others against John D. Parker, the demand being for $3,000.

Like actions were instituted by Alfred D. Lingley against John Keller, the demand being for $3,000, as also against Henry M. Allen, in which latter case the damages are laid at $5,000. In the last mentioned case suit is brought to recover up-

on a promissory note of $1,000 and interest, dated in May, two months ago.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Benjamin F. Sherwell against Daniel F. Hitt, the damages being laid at $5,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

NUISANCE CASES.

Two cases, one against James Turner, and the other against Samuel and Benjamin Schoenemann, for nuisance in rendering dead animals and slaughtering live ones, in close proximity to the Healey Slough, were continued until the September term on account of the sickness of Judge Van H. Higgins, defendants' counsel.

STRAW-BAIL CASE.

The case of George Barker, who has been indicted for making a false affidavit before a Justice of the Peace as to his property qualifications to become bail on an appeal bond, was also continued, upon the showing of defendant that one Thomas S. Moffett, also alleged to be a straw bailer, who was a material witness on his behalf, is temporarily absent, residing in Canada.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE HARVESTER PATENTS.

It was expected that there would be an argument of an application for an injunction in the suit of Bond & Marsh against John H. Edward, which suit involves pretty much the whole field of harvester patents. The necessity for this argument was, however, yesterday done away with, by reason of the dismissal of the motion, whereupon the bond given by the defendant conditioned to do naught to the prejudice of complainants, pending the hearing of the motion, was ordered to be cancelled. The cause is left, therefore, to depend upon its merits.

NOTICE.

It is understood that the Circuit Court, as well, perhaps, as the District, will adjourn in from a week to ten days.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Philippine Nodeck, widow of the late Simon Nodeck, was appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband, under bond of $10,200.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Great Progress Made in the Transaction of Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business—Passage of the Assessment Ordinance—The Comptroller Authorized to Advertise the Old Bridewell Lot For Sale.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. There were present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McGennise, Thompson, McAvoy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Cullerton, Bailey, Batcham, Verdier, Powell, Heath, Gardner, McGrath, Stout, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden.

Ald. Dixon was elected Chairman.

STREET REGULATIONS.

The engrossed ordinance amending Chapter 41 of the Revised Ordinances, entitled "Streets," regulating the standing of teams in the streets, was taken up and passed by a vote of 12 to 9.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Committee on Finance reported that it would be impossible to place to the credit of the sewerage fund the receipts from the rental of Lake Park and the Randolph street market. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported favorably to the payment of the bill of Emmert & Fay, amounting to $740.35, for work done on Lake Park. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported favorably to paying Mrs. Haas and Mr. Enos $100 each for damages received through being run over by an engine and hose cart. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported adversely to the payment of damages to Wm. Conway, for a poisoned cow. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported with reference to the copying of maps, that the amount asked for is excessive, and recommended that $2,500 be appropriated. Placed on file.

The same Committee reported with reference to the claim of J. McQuirk and J. A. Farrell for damages through detention of vessels for taxes, recommending that $150 be paid to McQuirk, and $120 to Farrell. The report was laid over.

THE BURR FUND.

The same Committee, with reference to the Jonathan Burr fund, reported recommending the passage of the following order:

"*Ordered*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to reissue in plain form the sewerage bonds destroyed, amounting to $12,000, and certificates of indebtedness of the City of Chicago, bearing 7 per cent interest and running twelve months from date, payable to the order of the Trustees of the Jonathan Burr fund for the amount of $35,020; also certificates of the city for the amount of unexpended interest to the amount of $3,224.75, to draw the same interest as above, payable on call to the order of the Trustees of the above fund; and that it be made a part of the duty of the Committee on Finance to report annually the condition of the above funds." The report was laid over.

SHOWS.

The Committee on Judiciary, relative to the ordinance governing "shows," reported that the Council had the power to pass such an ordinance, and recommended that it be passed. It was laid over.

TUNNEL EXTRAS.

The same Committee, with reference to the claim of R. E. Moss for extras on the LaSalle-street tunnel, reported recommending that the sum of $14,417, awarded by the Board of Public Works, be paid, providing it is accepted as in full liquidation of all claims. The report was concurred in.

REBATE OF TAXES.

The same committee reported recommending that the petition of certain citizens for rebate of taxes on North Dearborn street, be referred to the Board of Public Works, who shall ascertain and report the facts in the case to the Corporation Counsel, who shall report to the Council his opinion of the liability of the city in the premises. The report was concurred in.

THE ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

The same committee, to whom was referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor, and an ordinance relative to the manner of making assessments for street improvements, reported that it was necessary to adopt the section embodied in the ordinance in order to continue the work of improving the streets, recommending that the ordinance be passed. It was passed.

LEASING OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The joint Committees on Fire and Water and Schools, to whom was referred the veto of the Mayor of the order for the purchase of the lot on the corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street, reported that His Honor's views were correct, and recommended the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Mayor and City Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lease, on behalf of the city, from the Board of Education, for a term of 99 years or less, the following described property, viz: Lots 14, 17, 20, and 23, in Block 113, School Section Addition, to be used for a police station and engine house; the rental and the terms and conditions of the lease to be such as the Mayor and Comptroller may, in their discretion, think proper; *provided*, that the lease be so drawn that, in case the city does not use such property as a site for a police station and engine house, the lease shall terminate.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

The Committee on Schools, relative to the proposed purchase of the [illegible] Bridewell lot, reported recommending that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise th[illegible]ty for sale, and report the bids. The [illegible] passed.

WABASH AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported favorably to the grading of Wabash avenue from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth streets, and the report was referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to prepare the proper ordinance.

INDIANA AVENUE.

The same committee, relative to the extension of Indiana avenue from Fourteenth street to Park Row, reported that the improvement is needed, and recommended that the Board of Public Works prepare the necessary ordinance without delay. The report was concurred in.

DEARBORN STREET.

The same Committee, relative to the opening and extension of Dearborn street from Jackson to Fourteenth, reported that such extension will be of great public benefit, and recommended that the proper ordinance be prepared by the Board of Public Works, the money to be raised by special assessment upon the property benefited. The report was concurred in.

STEWART AVENUE.

The same Committee reported that it is the duty of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company to keep in repair 18 feet of Stewart avenue from Archer avenue to the city limits, and recommended that the Board of Public Works be directed to see that the railroad company does its duty in the matter. The report was laid over.

SEDGWICK STREET.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported adversely to raising the grade of Sedgwick street from Chicago avenue to Division street. The report was concurred in.

THE NORTH MARKET LOT.

The Committee on County Relations, in relation to the occupancy of the North Market lot for Criminal Court and Jail, reported, recommending the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed for, and on the part of, the city, and under the corporate seal, to execute and deliver to the County of Cook an instrument in writing giving and granting to the County of Cook the use of said lot, being in said Block 1, for the purpose of a Criminal Court and jail, upon the terms and conditions set forth and conveyed in the said preamble and resolutions; such instrument and conveyance to be upon the express condition that the land and its appurtenances shall revert to the city of Chicago, its successors or assigns, if such land shall be used for any other than the said purposes. The report was concurred in.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Ald. Bond moved the passage of an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an assessment for grading and paving Peoria street, from Fulton to Van Buren streets. The order was passed.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an assessment roll for lamp-posts on Noble street, from Milwaukee avenue to North avenue. It was passed.

The Council adjourned.

Photographing the Heart's Action.

The movement of liquids in the barometer and thermometer, the passage of spots across the sun, the indications of the spectroscope, are registered daily by the photograph. We now add to the many other duties performed by this handmaid of science, that of registering the action of the human heart.

The device by which this result is attained is the invention of Dr. Ozanam. It consists of a thin India-rubber bag, to which a short glass tube is attached. Sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag, and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Thus arranged, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury in the tube, and by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsations is obtained.

As an i[illegible]nent of the discoveries this ingenious device is [illegible] yield, we are told that the photographic image thus obtained shows "that the column of mercury (representing, of course, the blood in the arteries) bounded with one leap to the top of the scale, and then descended again to its original level by three or four successive falls. Four descriptions of dicrotism have in this way been proved to exist, the fall of the pulse sometimes taking place in successive horizontal lines, and sometimes in ascendant lines, the column reascending two or three times before falling altogether."—*Scribner's for August.*

AN ODOROUS PURSUIT.

How an Unpleasant Duty Was Faithfully Performed.

A Delegation of City Fathers Visit Bridgeport's Favorite Smell-Producers.

Ogden's Slip and the Healy Slough Found in an Awful Condition.

Reid & Sherwin's Place Ready for Inspection—The Sewers—The Rendering-Establishments.

Wet, slushy, and inhospitable as the weather was, yesterday afternoon, an undaunted party of the city's governors ventured forth in carriages to fulfil their mission. That mission was one which, if faithfully performed, should endear them forever to the citizens whose interests they subserved, and it was faithfully performed indeed. The party was composed of gentlemen ready to endure much, and to go through unpleasantness from which less determined, if not less zealous, public men would shrink abhorrently. The party was a smelling party, consisting mainly of a special Committee of the Common Council, His Honor Mayor Medill, the Common Council Committee on Police, Dr. Rauch, and a corps of those tireless, ubiquitous, and much-abused members of society known as reporters.

Yesterday was a good day for smells, one would have imagined. Every drain and every gutter lifted up its odorous voice in supplication to be cleansed. A gentle zephyr, laden with the perfumes of Bridgeport the Blest, wafted the delicious fragrance with raindrops into the traveller's face. Covered carriages were no protection against the penetrating gale of malodorous vapors to those whose business carried them south of Sixteenth street. Such an atmosphere did this party brave in performance of a public duty. The names of the heroes should be handed down to a grateful posterity, and survive the monuments of brass and marble that a grateful public would erect for them if thoughts of economy and city taxes were forever banished. Ald. Schmitz might be called the Smeller-in-Chief, being Chairman of the Committee. His colleagues were Ald. Thompson, Lengacher, Stone, and Bailey. The Committee on Police were Ald. Schaffner, Knickerbocker, Powell, and Heath. The remainder, exclusive of Mayor Medill and Dr. Rauch, must be nameless, living only for the public good, and remembered only in the accounts they wrote and the lager-beer with which they revived their wasted energies and dispelled the gloom which the sights they saw and the odors they endured naturally produced.

It was raining vindictively as the cortege left the City Hall, and a more dismal party has never yet departed therefrom, and never will again till next November. An hour's drive brought the carriages and their sombre occupants to a forge on Archer avenue, at which point, the Smelling Committee leading, the party disembarked. The rain poured steadily down, each drop appearing to bear with it a separate and distinct smell, each more offensive than the last. The party amused itself a while in wandering about the forge, but here again the avenging waters of Ogden's Slip tormented them to distraction. As the steam arose from the contact of a stream of water with the heated iron in the forge, a million stinks, stung into activity by the heat, mingled themselves with the vapors, and drove the Aldermen to the less fragrant shores of Ogden's Slip.

But let not the reader suppose that this latter place was a Paradise; let him indulge in no vain fancies of that kind. Let him gaze on the picture first, and hold cologne water to his nose. Spread before the Committee, whose blanched cheeks and puckered lips betokened their inward emotion, was a pool of black liquid, covered with bubbles, that seethed and foamed, and threw up gases. This liquid, thick, black, and slimy, was alive, it seemed. Here, for a moment, a violent commotion would be apparent beneath the inky surface. Then suddenly, as if a torpedo had been exploded, the mass would be thrown into the air, and a mass of liberated gas would spread itself over the surface, nauseating, sickening, poisoning the air already deadly with the essence of decomposition. Such a sight, and such an odor! No living being could breathe it an hour and live to narrate his experiences. But for five minutes the party surveyed it in mute disgust. Ald. Knickerbocker complained that he could see no dead dogs there, as if, indeed, a respectable dog would be found dead within ten miles of that awful cess-pool. Each with a look of horror on his face turned silently away; but a worse fate was in store for them all.

Dr. Rauch, with that unfailing instinct which leads him to find the worst smell among a thousand bad ones, once more led the way. Round lumber piles, among wagons, over ditches, through cracks too narrow to admit an average rat, the party wound slowly along, and found themselves under the Sanitary Superintendent's guidance upon a canal-boat, supervising a conglomeration of filth, and inhaling a mixture of evil odors, the like of which eye hath not seen nor nose turned up at since man became a rational and sentient being. This end of the slip, the head-waters thereof, was seething and foaming as if under some terrible excitement. Boiling below, it sent its noxious gases to the surface with a frequency and vehemence that rolled the semi-solid filth in wavelets on the shore, and as they broke they scattered stench on every side. At the head of the slip is a sewer, which Mr. Clark, engineer of the Board of Public Works, declares innocent of all contributions to this sum of sweltering rottenness. On the one side are the blackened, filth-bedaubed remains of what was once a dock. On the opposite bank are the stock-pens of Reid & Sherwin's slaughter-house, reeking with animal remains, offal, manure, and whatever else pollutes the air. Preparations had been made for the visit of the august assembly. The drain which conveyed the filth, soluble and insoluble, from these pens, had been partially fenced in. Chloride of lime had been mixed with the solid contents of the empty pens, a fence had been [illegible] round the sewer, and all things betokened a timely warning. Added to this, the fact that barrels of disinfecting oils had been poured into the slip no later than Saturday last, and an idea of the normal condition of this hot-bed of disease may be fain[illegible]. The sickened group could only ejaculate [illegible] and crawl away, bearing ample testimony to Dr. Rauch's faculty for finding nasty smells.

Once more wading through the muddy street, the party came upon the open sewer which runs into the slip. It was reception day, and efforts had been made to clean up even the sewer

— which all the while ran blood,

but, literally as well as metaphorically, "the horse would show," as a ghastly ram's head, with attachments, sickeningly testified. The sewer, laden with all that experience only of such sights can suggest, runs triumphantly by a candle factory, and then becomes befouled in passing the albumen factory of Sterne, Hersch & Co., where all the blood of beasts in slaughter-houses slain is subject to a process which extracts from it the albumen. Hence the condition of the sewer, which, with this and an unknown number of water closets, manages to add materially to the horrid condition of Ogden's Slip.

There were present those who stated that Mr. Clark, engineer of the Board of Public Works, knew nothing about the sewer; that when the rain flushed the sewer the sewage could be detected running in copiously; that in the spring of the year ten feet of "guts" could be dived into with a pole, and many similar remarks. There were those who laid the blame on the city, but they wanted the city to rebuild these docks, or otherwise help them; others, and probably with reason, blamed the slaughter-houses; but all, with one accord, made an admission, with charming unanimity of thought and phraseology, stating that the "d—d stink was intolerable."

The party now wished to see Reed & Sherwin's slaughter-house. A very suspiciously new shed on the outside proclaimed that within a day or two the carpenters had been busy in the neighborhood. On closer inspection this proved to be the case. The "tank" whereinto all the offal of the slaughter-house was dumped, had been exposed to public view, and the filthy matter was absolutely on the street. But a timely note of warning had been sounded, and Messrs. Reed & Sherwin had cleaned up and boxed in the horrid place, the former explaining, with charming innocence, that they were contemplating a removal of the tank, and that the carpenters were yet busy on the work. Hereupon followed a survey of the slaughter-house, whose odors the copious libations of carbolic acid, poured in honor of the day, were unable to entirely vanquish. Over the scenes in the slaughter-house humanity bids us draw an impenetrable curtain. Suffice it to say that the floor, boilers, everything, betokened the timely note of warning, confirmed by the unoccupied condition of two score men and boys.

Sick at heart and at stomach the party proceeded to the other and more celebrated bed of pestilence, known as Healy's Slough, whose geographical peculiarities may not be unknown to the public. The source of Healy's Slough is identical with that of the original Chicago River. It is nearly a mile in length, and scarcely more than a foot deep until it reaches Archer avenue. It stagnates under that thoroughfare until its waters reach a railway bridge. Here it has been filled up on either side until scarcely more than five feet of its width remains. What reeking filth finds its way into Healy's Slough surely remains to fester there for all time, no current ever reaching it from the river, or purifying rainfall flushing it out. Nothing can be done for this atrocious pool, it seems, except to run a sewer down the centre and fill it in.

The Committee waited on Mr. Schwememan, who has a slaughter-house adjoining, and found that all his refuse was emptied into the main river, though whether this is a virtue, even comparatively speaking, is a matter of very reasonable doubt. The proprietor appeared to plume himself on his superiority over his neighbors in this particular. J. C. Mitchell's establishment was also visited, as well as that of Mr. Turner, on the corner of Quarry street and Archer avenue. This establishment was found excellently clean, but where did the refuse go? Mr. Turner's detractors said it went into Healy's Slough, but no one could be found with the hardihood to look Mr. Turner in the face and believe the slander.

With this the Committee's labors ended. The Mayor looked jaded and muddy, having wandered round with most exemplary perseverance and inspected everything. The two Committees looked muddy and weary, but kept up their spirits against most adverse circumstances. And as they shook the mud of Bridgeport from their horses' hoofs, who blames them for following the lead of a sagacious Alderman, and washing out the taste of the sloughs and slips with a foaming glass of amber beer, or disinfected themselves with Rhenish wine?

Whether any one blames them or not, they do not care. They did it, and deliberated over what they had seen. The result of the deliberations will be made known when they make their report.

In this connection it may be stated that several violators of the Health ordinance among the slaughterers were arraigned before Justice Augustus Banyon, who continued the cases until today.

Anderson's Dining Room.

Although somewhat blocked in by the new building on the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, the Anderson Bros. will continue to occupy the old basement of the Nixon Block, No. 111 LaSalle street, fronting on Board of Trade alley, only a few steps from Madison street entrance, until their new Hotel Building on Madison street is completed. Their present rooms are both neat and cheerful, and their bill of fare is first-class.

FULLERTON AVENUE WELL.

How an Administration Organ Mixed Things—The True Facts About the Fullerton Avenue Artesian Well.

A morning paper run in the interest of the Administration yesterday made some startling discoveries with respect to the Fullerton avenue artesian well. So profoundly did the article treat of its subject that no one beside the writer appears to know precisely what it meant to convey. Mayor Medill, who is taking a lively interest in this, as well as everything else that pertains to the city's good, was quite startled at the discoveries made, inasmuch as the results arrived at on paper exceeded his most sanguine hopes as to the real issue of the experiments yet being tried. The morning paper reporter announced that a well was just started on Fullerton avenue. The paper is, naturally enough, just one year behind the times. The well was bored last year, and the first flow of water subjected to chemical analysis. It was found unfit for domestic purposes, the water from the limestone rock being strongly impregnated with sulphur and other injurious solids. The city ordered a still deeper boring to be made, the shaft being sunk below the limestone into the St. Peter sandstone at a depth of 1,370 feet, or 135 feet below the limestone rock. Having achieved this depth, an ordinary one inch gas pipe was let down to the full depth, perforated so as to allow the flow from the bottom of the well, and at the same time to avoid contact with the water from the limestone rock above. This pipe has a faucet attached. The water appears to be pure, but no analysis has yet been made. Should it be found chemically pure, and fit for domestic purposes, it will be a boon to the city. But such a verdict has not been rendered yet, and will not be for weeks. Hence the error of declaring the well as just sunk; of reporting the putting down of a gas-pipe as tubing the well; and of declaring the water chemically pure before an analysis of it has been made. But such is the news gathered from Administration organs. What else could one expect?

A DISGRACEFUL BRAWL.

How the Bridgeport Policemen Do Not Attend to Their Business—A Prize-Fight on a Public Thoroughfare, and No Arrests.

A gentleman who resides near the corner of Archer avenue and Mary street, writes to THE TRIBUNE that a desperate row occurred on that corner at noon yesterday. A crowd of filthy, half-intoxicated men and women was gathered to "see fair play," while the brutal combatants pummeled, and bit, and gouged each other. The disgraceful brawl lasted for half an hour, and during that time no policeman could be seen or found in the neighborhood. Finally, after the fighters had so disabled and exhausted themselves that further violence on their part was impossible, the crowd of supporters dispersed. Then it was that the officers of the law showed themselves in all their valor. The correspondent says that three policemen, who must have been watching the fight from some hiding place in the vicinity, walked in a very leisurely manner to the spot where the row had occurred. They said nothing, they made no arrests, they did not even inquire into the cause of the disturbance, or ask for the names of the parties who were concerned in it; all they did was to take in the scene at a glance, and then coolly walk off to some remote portion of their beats. It is stated by respectable persons that a fight has occurred on or near the same corner every day during the past week, and no police officers were present to put a stop to the disgusting and demoralizing exhibitions of human brutes, crazy from the effects of poisonous whiskey, endeavoring to maim each other in the public thoroughfares. Respectable people should not have their eyes offended by such scenes. They deserve more attention from the police authorities. Superintendent Kennedy and Captain Hickey should inquire immediately into the conduct of their subordinates in the Bridgeport District, and prefer charges before the Board against those officers who have shown themselves to be cowards, or careless in the discharge of their duty.

THE NATIONAL BANK TAX.

Three of the Leading National Banks Come Forward and Pay Their City Taxes.

The difficulty heretofore experienced by the city in collecting the city taxes from the National Banks, promises to give the City Collector no trouble in the future, inasmuch as the example has already been set by leading banks, and no loop-hole of escape at present shows itself. The city is to be congratulated on the result. On Tuesday the Union National Bank paid up; on Wednesday the Third National, and a day or two previous the Mechanics' Bank did what was right. There did exist in the municipal mind some doubts as to whether this consummation so devoutly to be wished would be secured without litigation, but the action of these three banks dispels the doubt and gives the city confidence in its new powers. In 1870, when the city was beaten at law by the banks, the assessment was made against the bank itself. It was chiefly on that point that the much-beaten city lost its case. The present tax now being collected is assessed against each individual stockholder. The bank may pay for the stockholders or may not. The matter is optional. But supposing the stockholders of such banks as refuse to pay, carry out their refusal individually, the City Collector has the authority to levy upon their personal property to satisfy their assessment. Hence it will not be safe for the recalcitrant stockholders to have their buggies hitched outside their places of business, or to leave their couches unguarded, for the stern City Collector, armed with the law, can calmly effect a tax sale upon their favorite easy chairs, or claim the much-tortured pianofortes as his property. But there is little fear that such stringent measures will be taken. The tax is light. There is no possible excuse for non-payment. Three leading banks have taken the initiative, and the others will probably be virtuous or make a virtue out of a necessity, and satisfy the inexorable demand of the ever-rapacious tax gatherer.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Very Like "Bogus."

Chicago people are furnishing the most astonishing sensations for the newspapers of St. Louis. The latest is founded upon the misfortunes of "a beautiful and fashionably-attired young woman," who occupied rooms at the Southern Hotel a short time ago. Of course, she is the daughter of "wealthy and aristocratic parents," who were mean enough to eject her from their "palatial mansion" because she refused to wed some one whom they had picked out to officiate as her husband. Marrying the individual of her choice, she anticipated a life of happiness, but was basely deserted after a brief honeymoon. Even then wealthy parents scornfully refused to relent, and beautiful but unhappy daughter was compelled to appeal to the benevolence of friends in Chicago. She trespassed on their kindness for a few days, and then went to St. Louis to trespass on the kindness of other friends. These latter could not be found, and the "beautiful but unhappy," like other boarding house birds, took up her quarters at a first class hotel, knowing well that she did not have the wherewithal to defray her expenses. Naturally enough, the hotel proprietors declined to make their establishment a Home for the Friendless, and, after spending a few days with them, the "beautiful but unhappy" was invited to leave. She went to the Mayor, and requested him to pay her bill at the Southern and send her back to Chicago. He declined in a gentlemanly sort of way, and now, the St. Louis papers say, there is immediate danger of another case of personal or moral destruction. The name of this interesting young female is not given to the anxious public.

Burglar Arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective Dennis Simmons arrested a man named Frank Lynch for burglary. The prisoner was employed by a gentleman named Sweet, residing at No. 165 Warren avenue, as coachman. On the morning of the 23rd inst., he reported to his master that the house had been entered by burglars on the previous night, who had stolen a large quantity of clothing and a watch belonging to himself. The matter was brought to the attention of the Superintendent of Police, and Detective Simmons was detailed to look into the circumstances connected with the burglary. He immediately proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sweet, and made his own observations. He discovered that the burglary was not committed by a professional, and immediately suspected that some person acquainted with the house committed the burglary. The coachman was watched carefully for a day or so, and, yesterday afternoon, Lynch was found in a blacksmith shop, where he went to have Mr. Sweet's horses shod, with the identical watch, which he claimed was stolen from him by the burglar, in his possession. Simmons immediately arrested him. He will be examined to-day.

The Late Prof. Beiderman.

A Cape May despatch (July 23) to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, gives the following additional particulars of the drowning of Prof. A. Beiderman, of Chicago:

"About half-past 11 o'clock this morning, among a number of bathers near the Stockton House, was Professor A. Beiderman. Suddenly he was seized with a fit in about four or five feet of water. He was promptly caught hold of by William Hirsh, of Pittsburgh, and a number of others, and placed immediately in the life-boat. He was promptly attended by Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia, who pronounced him dead. Every effort was made to resuscitate him by means of a galvanic battery and rubbing, but without success. Deceased was lately from Chicago, and came to Philadelphia to study law with Lucas Hirst. He was stopping at the Philadelphia House, and was a finely-built man, aged about 45 years. His death has cast quite a gloom over his friends and the visitors on the island. His body will be sent to Philadelphia this evening. About the time Prof. Beiderman was drowned, the life-boat rescued four other young men who had ventured out into deep water, and, becoming exhausted, would have been drowned but for its timely arrival."

Grace Presbyterian Church.

A notice of the organization of the Grace Presbyterian Church appeared in these columns some time ago. The Grace Church has now rendered a union absolutely impracticable by calling to its pastorate the Rev. B. E. S. Ely, formerly of Stockton, Cal., at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Mr. Ely occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Stockton for more than three years, and his ministry was instrumental in making that a strong society and congregation. He is spoken of as a man possessing far more than ordinary ability. Faithful in the discharge of his duties, ardent in work and eloquent in speech, his labors in the church were eminently successful. On his departure, resolutions were passed expressive of the great regret with which his resignation was accepted. Grace Church has certainly chosen a strong man to guide its fortunes, and now enters upon its career as a Presbyterian outpost, with every prospect of an enviable history.—*Interior.*

A Japanese Mayor Coming to Chicago.

While Mayor Medill was absent from his office, yesterday, despatches were laid on his desk from Mayor Alvord, of San Francisco, announcing the arrival of the Mayor of Yeddo, K. Yuri, at that port, for a tour through the United States. Mayor Alvord bespeaks for our Japanese guest the courtesies of our city officials. Mayor Yuri, in his message, alluded to the fact that the cities of Chicago and Yeddo are twin sisters in calamity, and expresses the hope that through his tour his people may learn how Chicago enterprise mocks at mighty conflagrations.

Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting.

A meeting will be held in this city on Monday evening next to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown. Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, and General James Shields will address the meeting. Invitations have been extended to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and Hon Austin Blair to be present. The place of holding the meeting will be hereafter announced. The Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at the Sherman House at 8 o'clock this evening.

Everything.

The Lone Stars of New Orleans will play a game of ball at Green's Garden, this afternoon, with the Actives.

—A meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown in the Tenth Ward, will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at the saloon on the northeast corner of West Madison and Union streets. Good speakers will be in attendance.

—The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Christian Union will be held this evening at their Rooms, No. 752 Michigan avenue, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

—The annual meeting of the Chicago Dock Company was held yesterday afternoon, when the old officers and Directors were elected, as follows: President, N. Corwith; Vice President, Clinton Briggs; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Durphy; Directors, N. Corwith Clinton Briggs, W. F. Coolbaugh, C. J. Blair, Geo. Watson.

—At a meeting of property-owners interested in not having a watch factory built at the corner Rush and Ontario streets, held yesterday forenoon at the office of Fox & Howard, it was decided to compromise with Mr. Jurgeson by paying him $1,000, the amount to be assessed upon property-owners according to benefits derived.

—Frank Wentworth, of the Briggs, slew an attenuated calf yesterday, owing to the return of his prodigal head clerk, Charley Hilton, who has been spending a month with his parents in Maine. His reappearance, is a source of joy to the guests of the house, also, as he scorns to put more than ten of them in a single room.

—John Pearson, who has been connected with the Tremont House for nearly a score of years, and who has made himself deservedly popular with the patrons of that establishment, has deserted his post for a better thing. Hereafter he will be known as the Chicago agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

—At 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, hack No. 69 collided with a buggy, in which were riding a gentleman named Madison and a lady friend. The latter was slightly injured by being thrown out. Mr Madison refused to have the driver of the hack arrested, as he promised to pay for the repair of the damage which he had caused.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits, yesterday: Edward P. Lawrence, 5-story and basement iron front, 43x90 feet, Clark near Monroe streets; A. B. Smith, 4-story and basement stone front, 50x80 feet, adjoining the northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets; Mary Henneberry, 2-story and basement brick, 22x44 feet, West Taylor street.

—No. 34 West Lake street is the most dangerous and disreputable house in the entire city. It is filled with young girls ranging from 12 to 16 years of age, who nightly haunt the streets. Last night a girl, aged 12 years, was taken out of the house and locked up in the Madison Street Station. Captain French should devote his time to breaking up this degraded institution, and sending the inmates either to the homes of their parents or the House of Correction.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 72 degrees; 8 a. m., 73; 8:30 a. m., 73; 9 a. m., 74; 9:30 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 73; 10:30 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 71; 11:30 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 12:30 p. m., 72; 1 p. m., 71; 1:30 p. m., 72; 2 p. m., 72; 2:30 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 73; 3:30 p. m., 74; 4 p. m., 74; 4:30 p. m., 75; 5 p. m., 77; 5:30 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 76—in the shade.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday in regular session, and struggled through the following business: George Grant, who had been on trial as pipeman of Engine No. 17, for sixty days, was declared incompetent by the Fire Marshal, and was discharged. John T. Bartley had better luck. Having been reported as a capable fireman, both physically and morally, he was appointed a member of the regular force. The Commissioners then dispersed.

—Mr. A. Hulbert, well known in this city and to the travelling public as the former cashier of the Tremont House, met with a serious accident on the 17th inst. while riding in a buggy from Rochester to Chili Centre, N. Y. His horse, a young and flighty animal, took fright, and bounded suddenly to one side of the road, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing Mr. Hulbert down an embankment about twenty feet in height. The fall rendered him insensible, dislocated an arm and ankle, and bruised his head in a terrible manner. His many friends will be pleased to know that he is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and will be able to walk about in a few days.

—The managers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, seem determined to put a stop to the dangerous practice, much in vogue among workingmen who live in the outskirts of the city, of persons jumping on their moving trains. Sergeants Garrity and Johnson have been out, during the past two mornings, with squads of officers in private clothes, and several free-riders have been arrested and entirely fined for the offense by Justice Scully. The company does not place any value upon the short rides which these poor people get; it merely wishes to avoid the trouble of contesting lawsuits, and attending Coroners' inquests in cases where persons lose their lives or receive injuries through their own carelessness.

Love and Pugilism.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

Just after daylight on the morning of the Fourth of July a remarkable scene was enacted in the old Broadway Cemetery, which was supposed by the participants to be without spectators. When the first streaks of dawn had striped the horizon, six men and a woman went to the old resting-place of the dead. Two of the men stripped themselves to the waist, *a la Heenan*, and then and there began pummelling each other according to the most approved manner of the disciples of the prize-ring. One man stood by with a book in his hand, probably a set of rules governing prize fighting, he, no doubt, having been chosen to act as referee. Another man, a physician from the neighboring village, stood by with a set of surgical instruments in his hand. The other two men acted as seconds, and the woman looked on, apparently little concerned as to the results of the contest. The men succeeded in mutilating each other almost beyond recognition, when one of them was duly declared the winner. The party then got into a close carriage and came to the city, the two principals being so far exhausted as to have to be helped into the barouche. Several of the people living opposite the cemetery, who had got up early, were witnesses of this singular contest, to one of whom we are indebted for the above particulars. The time, place, surroundings, and circumstances render the affair an extraordinary one. The most plausible explanation of the matter which suggests itself is that the two pugilists were aspiring to the hand of the fair one who accompanied them on their daylight ramble, and that they mutually agreed to settle their claims by resorting to muscle. Whichever one succeeded, she will certainly have a much-damaged individual for a lover.

Our Mackerel Fleet.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

This branch of business, which was formerly prosecuted here with great vigor, giving employment to a large number of men, has been gradually dying out, and instead of having a fleet of two hundred sail of vessels, as formerly, we have now but thirty-five. A small part of these go into the Bay of Chaleur, while the remainder are engaged in seining along the coast or in shore fishing. The business at the present time does not pay, for the reason that an entire revolution has taken place in the *modus operandi*. Instead of having a class of cheap vessels, costing from $600 to $1,000, we now have a class of vessels, inferior to none in the world, costing from $6,000 to $15,000, well manned, and provisioned at higher rates than ever before. A fancy vessel must have everything to match, paying higher wages, and living better than in many second-rate hotels. If mackerel are down, or the catch is small, you pocket the loss. But the greatest sacrifice comes when you dispose of your vessel. Fancy fishing vessels depreciate faster than any other class of property. From this and other causes our fleet has thus diminished. The present season has no encouraging prospects. The mackerel for the past few seasons have been poor, and consequently ruled low, as they do to-day, and it will take several years' catch of fat mackerel to make the market as buoyant as before. Up to the present time nothing has been done at in-shore fishing and appearances indicate that it will be a failure.

"These Dreadful Women."

Those female George Francis Trains and Benjamin Franklin Butlers—Tennie C. Claflin and Victoria Woodhull—are meditating new sensations to keep themselves before the public. They plan a woman's club-house in up-town New York, to cost, with its appointments, near $500,000, to be open to all women, and to be directed by a Board of half prominent women suffragists, and the other half reformed women of the town. Woodhull & Claflin keep up their broker's office in Broad street, and profess to be doing a large business and making money, and Miss Claflin says she will assume command of the colored regiment as soon as its numbers are recruited up to one thousand. Until then, she will have nothing to do with it; and then the question will be, whether Governor Hoffman will issue a commission to her as Colonel. Her uniform, she says, will be something entirely orignal—a cross between a male and a female costume, and one which, she predicts, will become immensely popular with the women of America.

A Faithful Lover.

The most faithful lover who has a name and being outside of trashy novels, lives in Danbury. The parents of the young lady are opposed to this championship, but it don't make him proud. Sometimes the old gentleman reaches him with his boot before he can get over the fence, but the young man doesn't lay up ill feelings on account of that; the only smiles at the despoiler of his pants when he meets him, and calls it "heaping coals of fire on his head." Saturday evening he thought he would get up a surprise for the old chap. He put a paving-stone in each of his coat-tail pockets, and started for the fence as usual. The old gentleman let out for him with increased enthusiasm, and caught him—caught him good. Then he laid down on the grass and said: "I die by the hand of an assassin." But the young man passed on without a word, and smiles the most heavenly smile of forgiveness ever seen on that street.

—No more buildings are to be erected in Yeddo till the Government has decided on an improved style of architecture. The streets are also to be widened, sidewalks introduced, and shade trees planted.

NEW YORK.

Death of a Prominent Railroad Official.

The Excise Law Ordered to Be Strictly Enforced.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SHOOTING OF ALDERMAN M'MULLEN.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Philadelphia *Press* of this morning says: "Evidence accumulates that Alderman William McMullen was shot by Marra in pursuance of a deliberately-organized plan, in which members of the old Whisky Ring and many of the political Thugs in this city are implicated. Brooks, a revenue officer, was shot by the same gang for the faithful performance of his duties, and McMullen's life was attempted because, being in possession of their secrets, he was a dangerous man, and it was thought best to remove him. There is another theory, that the Alderman was shot, because, in the vernacular of the would-be assassin. He had "gone back on him," and retained a large part of the money that is said to have been raised to effect his release. Either of these theories is plausible, but the first is corroborated by the circumstances detailed in our report."

ERIE MATTERS.

The destruction by fire of the Erie Railway shops, at Jersey City, was the chief topic of conversation in Wall street to-day. One morning paper mentions a report that the fire was caused by incendiarism, instigated by some desperate bear. Early in the day the total loss was stated at $2,000,000, and later at $500,000 to $700,000. It is stated that the Erie Company has insurance to the amount of $1,200,000 on its entire property, divided into floating policies and specific policies. The losses by this fire will fall largely upon English insurance companies. One of these bought policies from a San Francisco company to the amount of [illegible] specific on the Jersey City property. It will be remembered that Daniel Drew sold some time since 40,000 shares Erie at 55, sellers' option in ten months, to Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, at London. Wall street has been treated to many contradictory rumors in regard to the closing up of the contract. The latest rumor in regard to this affair is, that the London parties are very anxious for Drew to buy in the stock and thus relieve the market from this bear influence. Negotiations to this effect were opened some days since, when stock was 42 in London, and the last offer was to close the transaction at 49½. It is stated that all these negotiations have failed, and Drew still continues on the bear side of Erie. The new Directors of Erie are not thought to be downcast over the heavy destruction of rolling-stock by the fire last night, as they have a large interest in the United States Rolling Stock Company, which has a contract to furnish rolling stock to the Atlantic & Great Western Company for seven years. The capital of the United States Rolling Stock Company is $5,000,000, and its stock was offered to the London public by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, Nov. 1, 1871. In their prospectus, they set forth the large profits of similar companies in Great Britain, and speak of the immense profits which must accrue. The *Evening Post* is informed by the builder of cars for one of these rolling stock companies in the United States, which covers some of the leading roads, that the company he furnished cars to earned the first year 100 per cent; or, in other words, the profits of the first year's business equalled its entire capital. Such contracts as these divert the profits of railroads from the shareholders to the managers of the roads, and abuse is one of the chief charges against the old Erie Management.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was weak and lower in the morning and firmer in the afternoon. The Erie fire was the reason assigned for the early decline, and the increased earnings were the nominal cause of the improvement. In the afternoon Erie ranged from 51 to 51½; Pacific Mail from 77 to 76½, and up to 76¾, and Northwestern common from 74½ to 75⅞. The only activity was in these three shares. The balance of the market fluctuated only ⅛ to ¼ per cent, and were dull.

MONEY.

The money market was easy, and ranged from 4 to 2½ per cent on call. Those of prime banking firms are asking 109¾ for sixty day bills on London, and the remaining firm at 109⅝, less a brokerage; but quotation for actual business is about 109⅝. Sight bills steady at 110⅝ to 110¾. Cable transfers quoted at 110⅞, with rumors of transactions at a higher figure.

GOLD

was firmer, with all business at 114⅝ to 115⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed slightly firmer. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@102; Union Pacific firsts, 87½@89½; land grants, 81½@82; incomes, 87@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour stronger, especially for fresh ground Good superfine and good old family grades are in better demand. Shipping extras are scarce, firm, and salable. At the close the market was more active and better. In wheat there is a better feeling. Holders of spring have put up their prices. Winter firmer, the supply of old reduced, and new not plenty. The market closed stronger and fairly active for spring. Winter firm and salable.

PORK

quiet, but firmer. There is a moderate demand for future delivery.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF A PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN.

NEW YORK, July 25.—John H. Miller, late General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a very prominent railroad man and personal friend and coadjutor of Thomas Scott, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Monday. Samuel Carpenter has been appointed to fill the position occupied by deceased.

THE FIRE AT WESTCHESTER.

The Catholic Protectory at Westchester was used as an educational home for vagrant and destitute people. Six hundred children were asleep in the Protectory when the alarm of fire was first given, but owing to the strenuous efforts of the attendants and others, no lives were lost. The girls are, however, perfectly destitute. The inmates took shelter in the woods.

OPENED.

The headquarters of the National Democratic Committee at the Schuyler House were opened for business to-day.

UNFOUNDED.

Parties in a position to know of the truth of the report that suit is to be brought against Daniel Drew by the Erie Company, pronounce the story entirely without foundation.

STOKES.

Stokes, to-day, said his counsel would apply for bail on Monday, but no notice of the intended step has been sent to the office of the District Attorney.

THE STOKES WITNESSES.

The application for the release of John T. Redmond, and Thomas and Patrick Hart, made today before Judge Piatt, was on the ground that the Coroner's commitment did not say they were material witnesses in the case.

ESTIMATED LOSS.

The latest estimates place the loss on the Erie building, burned in Jersey City, at $800,000. The loss is covered with insurance in thirty different insurance companies.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Excise Board have resolved to enforce the excise law, and have given orders to have all who sell liquors on Sunday reported for prosecution.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamship Herald, from Haarfager, Bergen, Norway, and has 400 passengers.

PERSONAL.

Minister Bernard, from Nicaragua, Lieutenants Rhodes, Godwin, and other naval officers, lately attached to the Darien Canal Surveying Expedition, arrived here to-day on the steamer City of Austin, of Galveston, *via* Key West.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The French Band will not return until August 10.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The President arrived from Washington this morning, and went on to Long Branch.

A Mild-Mannered Man.

A human tiger lately broke loose in the town of Blackville, near Augusta, Ga., who, in his rage, shot two or three men, killing one outright, and threatening with death the whole community if they did not like his style. The difficulty commenced in a bar-room, between three or four men, the most ferocious of whom was Captain E. J. Black. After some skirmishing with clubs and fists, Captain Black sent his son home to get his pistol, but the boy returned, saying his mother would not give it to him. Captain Black then went, and in half an hour reappeared with a pistol in his hand, and announced himself in readiness for an engagement. The Marshal of the town, named Turner, stepped up to Black to prevent bloodshed, and Black shot him dead on the spot. Black then prepared for another shot and the son of the intended victim stepped between his father and the assailant, and himself received the charge. Black then prepared for the father, but before he could shoot was knocked down with a bar of iron, which fell on his head, from the hand of a disinterested spectator. This quieted the furious animal, who seemed to be maddened by the sight of blood. He was arrested and is awaiting examination. The Augusta *Chronicle* mildly calls this an unhappy affair.

Stealing a Livery Stable.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, July 22.

Edinburg, in Johnson County, bears off the palm in the horse stealing business. Last night, as we learn by special telegram from that town, one light sorrel horse, one bay horse, one eye out, one light and one dark bay mare, two black Indian ponies, three top buggies, two buggies, five sets of single harness, and one set of double harness were stolen from John Snepp, of Edinburg, the thieves being five in number, and the whole affair being arranged with great skill by a gang of most accomplished swindlers.

A man bargained with Mr. Snepp for the stable and its stock of horses and buggies. To secure the payment of the purchase money he agreed to execute a mortgage on the property for the full amount of the purchase. Mr. Snepp, who seems to be a bland and childlike individual, took up with this proposition very readily, and the purchasers passed into possession. This was all right as far as it went; but unfortunately for Snepp it did not go very far. For on Saturday night the purchasers procured four other parties, and, picking up the stable, departed with it to parts unknown.

And now comes Mr. Snepp, in dire distress at his grevious loss, and telegraphs Marshal Kendall, of this city, to stay the fugacious rascals who are "getting away" with his property, if so be they come within his bailiwick. But up to this writing they have not put in appearance here about.

STRASBOURG.

German Plans for Strengthening the Fortifications.

Strasbourg (July 7) Correspondence of London Echo.

General Ducrot, with serious persistence, urged upon Louis Napoleon the necessity of erecting detached forts around this city, but then the Emperor and his men of war were so thoroughly convinced of the "Military Promenade to Berlin" character of the war projected by them, that they looked upon the erection of forts around Strasbourg as a foolish work of supererogation. The German Government was of a different opinion. Field-Marshal Moltke was, accordingly, charged last year with the task of devising means to render Strasbourg as unassailable as Metz. I think I have pretty good authority for asserting that he fixed upon sixteen different points around the city for the erection of a series of detached forts thereon. These points are all of them situate some five or six English miles from the city, which, besides the invaluable advantage of shielding Strasbourg in future from the horrors of another bombardment, will also permit the widening of the present girdle by about two English miles all round, and will then afford ample room for a very considerable extension of the place. With its immense natural advantages of position, the old Argentorat, or "city on the crossing," may be expected soon to double, and even treble, its present population.

Of the sixteen forts projected, five only have, however, been taken in hand as yet, to-wit: Reichstette, Suffelweiersheim, Niederhausbergen, Oberhausbergen, and Wolfisheim. It is intended, in the first place, to push the present girdle on the north of the city about two English miles outward, up to Rhine. A port is to be constructed here, and a new canal, to facilitate the conveyance of men and material over Kehl. On the eastern front an extensive fortified camp is to be constructed, capable of accommodating an army of 200,000 men. The five forts now taken in hand will secure also the connection between their camp and the City of Strasbourg. The earthworks of these five forts are sufficiently advanced now to allow the masonry work to begin. To-day, being the anniversary of Field-Marshal Moltke's final decision on the projected plan, had been originally fixed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the works in the Suffelweiersheim Fort. For some reason or other, however, known only to the highest military authorities here, this ceremony has been postponed until to-morrow.

The fort of Reichstetten, situate about five English miles nothest from the new girdle, will command the road to Lauterburg on the east, and the line to Paris on the west, also two new projected railways, intended, the one to connect the forts among themselves, the other to connect them with the city. About two English miles from Reichstett lies the fort of Suffelweiersheim, partly on the road to Weissenburg, partly on the railway to Paris. A thousand yards southeast of Suffelweiersheim lies the fort of Lower Hausbergen, on the road from Strasbourg to Buxweiler; while the forts of Upper Hausbergen and Wolfisheim, lastly, command the Saverne and Paris roads and the Breusche Canal.

Even these five forts will suffice to render Strasbourg very unassailabe, at least on the north side, from which the most effective and destructive assaults were directed against the city in August and September, 1870. All the new forts, the five already in course of erection, as well as the other eleven to be taken in hand at a later period, will be constructed in the star form. Breisach is also to be made into a first class fortress, with a strongly-fortified bridge across the Rhine. A railway line over Freiburg to Ulm and Donaueschingen, will secure the free connection and communication of the fortress with Trans-Rhenish Germany.

The line Metz-Diedenhofen, more especially Metz itself, is already as strong now as to be all but unassailable. Still, the Germans are indefatigably at work there also, to make doubly sure.

With Strasbourg, Briesach, and Metz-Diedenhofen, thus almost absolutely secured against the remotest chance of a successful attack upon them, and affording ample shelter to some 500,000 or 600,000 men, it will soon be well nigh out of the range of possibilities that France should madly rush into the renewal of the war for the recovery of her lost provinces.

Roasted Alive.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* relates the particulars of a horrible accident that occurred while some workmen were undertaking to make a connection of gas pipes. At 8:30 P. M. Hassard, the foreman, together with Cussck and Mahoney, got down in the hole, and set to work to make the connection. A lamp or candle was left standing on the bank, and when the cap was removed from the pipe, a full head of gas rushed out and was instantaneously ignited by the candle on the bank. A loud explosion followed, and the hole was at once converted into a pit of fire. Hassard and Mahoney scrambled out of the hole, and escaped with a few burns. A crowd immediately gathered, and were busied with the two men, when some one cried out, "My God! there's a man in the hole yet." And a cry of horror went up from the crowd as the fact was verified. A gust of wind blew the flame aside, and revealed poor Cusack standing in the hole, facing toward Market street. His hands were uplifted above his head, and waving wildly in his agony. One of the by-standers, Mr. Delaney, sprang forward, and catching the unfortunate man by his hands, endeavored to drag him from the terrible flaming pit, but the charred flesh crackled from the bones, and, sickened and almost fainting with horror, Delaney saw the victim slip from his grasp and fall back into the flames. Almost crazed by the appalling event, some of those present grasped shovels and began throwing sand into the hole, hoping to smother the fiery torrent that was rushing from the pipe, and forgetting that they would inevitably smother the man before the object could be accomplished. Delaney made another attempt to drag Cusack out, and this time, aided by others, the effort was successful. A frightful sight was presented when the flames which wrapped the poor man were extinguished. His features were charred out of all resemblance to a human face, his nose and lips being literally burned off. He was laid on the sidewalk, breathing, but insensible, not even uttering a groan. Mr. Delaney was severely burned about the hands.

The Month of Earthquakes.

The month of April, 1872, will for long be remembered and will occupy an important position in geological history as the month of earthquakes and volcanoes. The series of disturbances in question commenced on March 26, with an earthquake at Independence, Inyo County, California, and lasted for five hours, during which time "the earth was never for a moment perfectly quiet, and every few moments heavy shocks, of a few seconds duration, were occurring; in all, there were more than fifty heavy shocks." During the disturbance, flashes of light were seen to issue from the Black Rock, a volcano of the Sierra Nevada range about fourteen miles distant.

On April 3 the terrible earthquake of Antioch laid that ancient city in ruins. In this commotion the earth was disturbed over a considerable extent, the shocks being severely felt from Aleppo to Orfa, beyond the Euphrates, and occurring at intervals for more than a week.

On April 14 and 15 violent shocks of earthquake were [illegible] Accra, on the Gold coast of Africa, and these were attended by a hurricane which wrecked nearly every vessel in the harbor of Zanzibar.

On April 24 Vesuvius again burst her bonds and became more active than at any time since the eruption that overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Europe, Asia, Africa, America—four out of the five great divisions of the globe, showing serious disturbance of their surface at almost the same time. It is as if Mother Earth were shaking the finger of admonition at those who deny the old geological doctrines, and advance the hypothesis that the globe is not fluid in its interior, but is solid through and through.

A Smothered Volcano in Virginia.

Letter from Lebanon, Russell County, in the Abingdon *Virginian*, says: "Nelson H. Frailey, of Castle's Woods in this county, went to the spring to wash, near the house, when his attention was attracted by an unusual noise, but seeing nothing which gave rise to it he started toward the house, and after walking some twenty paces he heard a report in the direction of the spring louder than he had previously heard, and not unlike the firing of a gun. He returned to the spring, and to his astonishment, found a large rock cracking and detonating, as before described, at intervals, the aperture in the rock still gradually but constantly increasing in size. The detonations continued for about twenty-four hours, and on his return to the spring next morning, he saw rocks which had been thrown up of various sizes, some of them weighing from four to five hundred pounds, presenting the appearance of a volcanic eruption."

A Snake Story.

The *Western Star*, Lebanon, O., tells the following pretty tough story:

"For many years two batrachian reptiles of the genus *bufo vulgaris*, or in other words, two large gray toads, have made the garden of Mr. Ritchey their habitation, where they made themselves generally useful by destroying noxious insects. They have become in the fullest sense domesticated, and Mr. Ritchey facetiously calls them his pets. Some days ago one of them was noticed to approach the house and take a position near the door, evidently terrified. The reason soon became manifest. His toadship had scarcely quieted himself before a large black snake between three and four feet in length came slowly up, and after getting within a suitable distance for its purpose, stopped and began to erect its head. When half its body was erected it commenced to draw nigh the toad by imperceptible degrees, all the time exerting the fascination of its eyes on its intended victim. Mr. R. saw the toad was charmed, and that its minutes were numbered unless an effort was made to destroy the charmer. Seizing a hoe, he boldly approached the snake, which, instead of running, transferred its attention to him, and for a moment Mr. R. realized what it was to be under the influence of a serpent's eye. The attempt to charm him, however, was futile, and, getting within striking distance, he gave a vigorous blow and missed his aim. The snake never moved, but stood with half length perfectly erect. The next blow was unerring, and it severed the body midway between the head and the ground, the part to which the head was attached falling, while the other part remained in the attitude it was in before the blow was given. It was now Mr. R.'s turn to stand aghast. But, presently recovering himself, he pushed it with the hoe, and it fell over like a stick or any piece of wood. The spell now being broken, the toad was relieved, whereupon it made one tremendous bound of *fully fifteen* feet against the house, and, rebounding, fell upon the walk, where it lay quivering and panting.

American Ladies in Paris—Etiquette of the Streets.

The following, from the Paris correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, gives one a pleasant idea of the street manners of the "most polite city in the world:"

"American ladies visiting Paris are apt to be much annoyed until they learn the etiquette of the streets. They are liable to compromise themselves if they appear alone upon the thoroughfares without the observance of certain rules which time has rendered fixed and immutable. In the first place, a respectable young lady in Paris never appears on the streets in anything but a black dress, unless when with a male escort or an aged duenna. If in a white or light dress her character is liable to be mistaken, especially if she should be young or interesting. Then if she is without escort she must, to maintain her character, push straight forward, without looking to the right or to the left. If she should stop to look in at the fine displays in the store windows, for which Paris is so famous, she must not be surprised if some of the young men [illegible] nudge her elbow, and enter into conversation. It is the practice of the *demi-monde* to thus stop when a gentleman is approaching whose attention they desire to attract, and the masculines of loose morals choose to regard any one who may stop to look at the gorgeous array of diamonds in a window as having invited their attention.

"So also in riding. A lady seated alone in a carriage, either on the street or in the Bois de Boulogne, is regarded as reserving the seat beside her for any chance gentleman whom she may attract. Thus ladies who have not male escort either take their servants with them when they ride, or borrow a neighbor's child, if they have none of their own. To ride alone, would be to invite insult or offensive attention.

"The same is the rule in London, and almost throughout Europe. The fact is that the more respectable classes seldom walk on the street. In London you never see what we would call at home a well dressed lady. Those who seem, and undoubtedly are, reputable, are arrayed in plain suits of black, evidently intending and desiring to shun rather than court observation. A finely dressed female in London is invariably regarded as a woman of loose character if she have no escort with her, and even then she must carry a very demure face, and her escort must not put on any foppish airs if he does not desire to compromise the character of his companion. But a black dress and a fast walk, as if in a great hurry, is the only thing that will insure for a lady alone in the street entire freedom from improper attentions or insult. The only finely dressed females on the street anywhere in Europe are those of bad character."

A Clever Doctor—How a Patient Was Cured of a Strange Hallucination.

Dr. Cabarus, who died at Paris last year, was one of those jovial physicians whose presence is equally sought in the sick-room as in society, and who effects more with humor and pleasantry than by medicine. Being a brother-in-law of Lesseps, the celebrated engineer, and nearly related to a princely family of his native land, he moved in aristocratic circles, which deeply felt his loss.

One cure by which, at the commencement of his career, he achieved a great reputation, is characteristic of the man. The Duchess of D——, one of the most aristocratic ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, had got possessed of the idea that she had swallowed a frog. She felt this said frog—she declared she did—and its presence robbed her of peace of mind, sleep, and even health. The Parisian physicians had the rudeness to deny the existence of this animal, ignorant as they were that the poor lady suffered martyrdom. A fortunate chance made her acquainted with Dr. Cabarus, and to him she told her tale of woe. He felt with a seriousness worthy of Hippocrates himself, the pulse of the fair patient, inquired after various symptoms, and when the charming aristocrat had exhausted all her store of arguments to prove her pet delusion, the youthful doctor said, after a well-feigned pause:

"Madame, the frog is there, but I will remove it."

He then prescribed an innocent emetic and went to the nearest flower-shop, where he bought a small green frog. Armed with this confederate, he presented himself once more before the Duchess, and placed a large basin of water in readiness. The emetic began to take effect, the Duchess' eyes filled with tears, and our doctor took advantage of the opportunity to slip the green frog into the basin.

On seeing the frog a load was removed from the Duchess' heart, and for an instant all seemed well. The next moment she turned pale, and, as Dr. Cabarus supported her tottering frame, she cried, in a despairing tone:

"Oh, doctor! I am not yet cured, for the frog has left little ones behind her!"

"Stop!" cried Cabarus, without allowing a trace of embarrassment to be seen in his manner, "that we shall soon see."

He then threw a searching glance upon the frog, which he had by this time taken in his hand, and uttered with a certainty that settled the whole question, these words:

"Madame, that is an impossibility, for the frog is a male!"

The History of a Debt.

From the St. Louis Republican.

About fifteen years ago there resided in the south part of St. Louis, a man by the name of John H. Ritter, who carried on the business of a tinner. Becoming pecuniarily involved he borrowed, about that period, of a friend, John P. Mack, a druggist, who was his business neighbor, $475. In a short time, and before he could return the money, Ritter failed and fled, no one knew whither. Years elapsed, and no word or intimation of him was received. In the meantime Mack, the lender, died, and with him probably all knowledge of the debt. But about April last, Mr. Conrad Path, of the firm of Gisse, Ewald & Co., who was the administrator of Mack's estate, saw and advertised the letter addressed to Mr. John P. Mack, and by the authority which his position gave him, he took it out and read it. The letter was dated at Hiogo, Japan, and bore the subscription of John H. Ritter, and asking for the address of John Mack. Mr. Path wrote in reply that Mack was deceased, but that he was the administrator of his estate, and a day or two since he received, to his surprise and gratification, another note containing a draft on account of Ritter and in favor of Mack, from the Oriental Bank Corporation, Hiogo, Japan, dated June 3, and drawn on Messrs. R. Bell and C. F. Smithers, agents at New York for the Bank of Montreal, for $694 in American gold, which amount comprehended the original loan and interest at compound rate.

Robin Redbreast vs. Rooster.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

A gentleman living on Ninth street hill was very much amused yesterday evening at a regular pitched battle between a diminutive bantam rooster and a robin. The latter ventured into a flock of chickens, of which Banta was chief, while they were feeding, evidently with the intention of satisfying his own appetite. Not relishing the intrusion, Banta went for him, bill and spur. The robin evaded his antagonist, and went for him in a manner that, for a few minutes, looked as though he would get the best of it. Some unusual noise occurred just at a critical moment in the fight, and the robin flew off. One of the eyes of the rooster was badly hurt. Had the combat been allowed to proceed, there is no doubt the robin would have picked out both his antagonist's eyes, as they were what he seemed to be going for every time.

Spontaneous Contributions.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, having been asked at the Vermont University dinner, the other day, how he managed to obtain so much money for Princeton, replied that it had all come spontaneously; he had never asked for a dollar, and did not wish when he died that the text should be, "And it came to pass that the beggar died and was buried." He said that nowadays no one who was worth a hundred thousand dollars would dare hold up his head in society unless he devoted a portion of it to educational purposes, and he was proud to say that this custom had originated in Boston.

—The Bank of New Zealand has declared a dividend of 15 per cent, and carried forward £7,600 to the profit and loss account for next year.

—A Company has been formed in England, with a capital of £500,000, for reopening and working the silver mines of Bolivia, particularly those of Potosi and Caracoles.

—An English chemist avers that the manufacture of wine is now conducted on such highly scientific principles that grapes are gradually being dispensed with.

—It is said the Philadelphia Railway Companies are using prairie-grass instead of hay, it being an excellent and nutritious substitute for the latter, at $17 per ton less in cost.